Bombay Chronicle

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Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

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SPEAKER HOLDS OVER MASANI'S MOTION

E.M.S. Telegram Echo In Lok Sabha

NEW DELHI, September 27.

AFTER TWO HOURS OF DISCUSSION MARKED BY POINTS OF ORDER, INTERRUPTIONS AND COUNTER-INTERRUPTIONS FROM COMMUNIST AND CONGRESS BENCHES, THE SPEAKER, Mr. ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR, ANNOUNCED IN THE LOK SABHA TODAY THAT MR. M. R. MASANI'S MOTION ASKING THE HOUSE TO REFER HIS PRIVILEGE MOTION AGAINST THE CHIEF MINISTER OF KERALA TO THE PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE WOULD STAND OVER.

As the House adjourned 'sine die' today, it would now stand over to the next session expected to commence on November 17.

Repeated points of order raised by Communist members that Mr. Masani's motion was not in order and 'prima facie' a breach of privilege had not been established, were ruled out by the Speaker.

The points of order were opposed by Mr. Frank Anthony (Independent) and Dr. Sushila Nayar (Cong.).

Ultimately the Communist members led by their deputy leader, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, walked out of the House.

Mr. Gopalan said that the Centre had not protected the interests of Kerala under Article 355 of the Constitution.

Bringing before the House the correspondence that passed between the Centre and the States would affect the relationship between the two.

Chaudhury Pratap Singh Daulata, a Communist member from Punjab, while walking out shouted, "We will arraign Dr. Sampurnand, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, before the bar of the House every day."

'SLANDER' ISSUE

The tense atmosphere in the house was relieved to some extent when the Speaker gave his eagerly awaited ruling on the admissibility of Mr. Masani's motion.

He held Mr. Masani's motion was in order and gave his consent. This was greeted by Congress and Praja Socialist members.

This is the first time that a privilege motion against the Chief Minister of a State had been admitted in the Lok Sabha.

The atmosphere became more tense in the house as it proceeded discussing Mr. Masani's motion.

As more than 25 members required under the Rules of Procedure of the House supported Mr. Masani, he then moved his lengthy privilege motion.

The motion asked the House to refer to the Privileges Committee and decide whether the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. E. M. S. Nambudiripad, had committed any breach of privilege by the use of the word "slander" in his first telegram to the Union Home Minister and whether any contempt of the house thus committed had been adequately purged by his second telegram to the Home Minister.

AMENDMENT

Dr. K. B. Menon (Praja Socialist-Kerala) who had given notice of another motion earlier in the session to discuss the "serious situation" in Kerala, the admissibility of which is yet to be decided by the Speaker, moved an amendment to Mr. Masani's motion.

The amendment stated that a contempt of the house had been committed and the Chief Minister of Kerala should be brought before the bar of the house.

The Speaker clarified that Dr. Menon's amendment meant that instead of referring the matter to the Privileges Committee, the House itself should dispose of the matter.

MASANI'S CHARGE

Mr. Masani said that the word 'slander' used by the Chief Minister of Kerala against some members of the house was a very strong term.

The word was used to convey "a malacious, mendacious and dishonest motive, if members of the house who were performing their duty by the country and Parliament were to be maligned in this manner, then I think it is time for the house not to take things lightly."

Mr. Masani said that the Chief Minister of Kerala had asked for full consideration from the house regarding discussion of affairs in his State but had not shown the slightest courtsey himself to the house.

"WHILE THE KERALA CHIEF MINISTER ASKS FOR CONSIDERATION FOR THE HOUSE, HE SHOWS UTTER LACK OF TOLERANCE SO CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PARTY HE BELONGS TO."

This observation evoked a storm of protest from Communist benches, several members stating that aspersions against the Communist Party would not be tolerated.

OBJECTION

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Congress), one of the oldest parliamentaries, sand that Mr. Masani's "weeping opinion" about the entire Communist Party was not justified.

Mr. Masani then said that he saw nothing unparliamentary or offensive in saying that a particular party was becoming intolerant but out of deference to Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's wish "I shall certainly leave the Communists and their party alone."

Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, Mr. Sadhan Chandra Gupta and Mr. V. P. Nayar from the Communist benches repeatedly challenged the motion but in vain.

Mr. K. T. K. Thangamani, also a Communist member, contended that the second telegram sent by the Kerala Chief Minister to the Union Home Minister was also not intended to be given to the Speaker.

PANT DENIES

This remark was strongly resented to by Mr. G. B. Pant who said that it (the remark) amounted to charging him with "guilty of breach of confidence."

That was "shocking, obnoxious and altogether misconceived."

He added, "if anything, I have been guilty of overscruplousness and not any breach of confidence.

"If I did not bring the contents of the telegram to the notice of the Speaker as requested by the Chief Minister of Kerala, I would be blamed

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

BHUTAN'S SEND-OFF TO NEHRU

PARO, Sept. 27

PRIME Minister Nehru was given a hearty send off by the Maharaja of Bhutan and the people of Paro Chu Valley this morning on the conclusion of his six-day stay.

In the afternoon Mr. Nehru and party arrived at Hadzong after a four and a half hours' nonstop ascent from an altitude of 7,500 feet to 12,000 and a climb downhill for another two hours.

They are camping here for the night.

Men and women of Paro, both close cropped as is the custom in Bhutan, with children smugly slung on the backs of their mothers, had thronged in large numbers to bid good-bye to their first foreign guests.

About 300 yards before the climb out of the valley begins, the Maharaja, the Maharani, councillors and other officials of Bhutan exchanged traditional white silk scarves with Mr. Nehru, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and others in token of affectionate farewell.

Mr. Nehru was given a guard of honour by a unit of the Bhutanese armed forces.

For about a mile uphill lamas playing their ceremonial instruments and good luck dancers accompanied the party and boys and girls lined the road.—PTI.

SECRET TALKS AT HONG KONG

LONDON, Sept. 27

The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph today quoted as "unimpeachable source" for the report published by the newspaper that secret negotiations recently took place at Hong Kong between representatives of Communist China and Generalismo Chiang Kai-shek.

The report, said the talks continued until shortly before August 23 when Communist shelling of Quemoy began.

The talks were broken off when Chiang Kai-shek began to reinforce garrisons in Quemoy and Matsu.—Reuter.

Japanese Emperor Receives Prasad

TOKYO, September 27.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, President of India, was given a spectacular reception at Tokyo this evening on his arrival here on a state visit of Japan.

Among the first to welcome Dr. Prasad at Tokyo's Haneda Airport was Emperor Hirohito, with whom he drove to the State Guest House in imperial car, followed by a long procession of cars carrying Crown Prince Akihito and the three other imperial princes, Prime Minister Nobusuka Kishi and other cabinet ministers, presiding officers of Japanese Parliament, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, and heads of the Diplomatic Corps.

21-GUN SALUTE

India's Ambassador in Tokyo, Mr. Chandra Shekhar and former Japanese Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr. Seijiro Yoshizawa, boarded the President's specially chartered "Rani of Bijapur" as soon as it landed after a seven-and-half hours' direct flight from Hong Kong.

Immediately, a twentyone-gun salute was fired and the national anthems of India and Japan were played by the military bands.

The Emperor presented the Crown Prince and the other princes and Prime Minister Kishi to the President, and Ambassador Yoshizawa, who had been selected as head of the suite of honour to the President, introduced other ministers and dignitaries to him.

The President inspected a guard of honour before leading with the Emperor for the Guest House.

Later, Dr. Prasad drove to the Indian Embassy through Ginza, Tokyo's fashionable shopping centre, and returned to the Guest House.

BURMA VISIT CANCELLED

Dr. Prasad was to have arrived in Rangoon on October 4, from Tokyo, for a three-day visit, but this has been postponed on account of the army take-over of the general administration of Burma, said a source from the External Affairs Ministry.

NEWSREELS

All-India Radio has arranged for special newsreels to cover the President's visit to Japan. These newsreels will be broadcast on September 27, 28 and 30 and October 2 and 4 at 8-30 p.m. and will be relayed from all stations of A.I.R.

Morarji Desai In Brussels

BRUSSELS, September 27.

Mr. Morarji Desai, India's Finance Minister, arrived here today by air from Montreal to visit the Brussels World Fair.

Mr. Desai will leave for Paris tomorrow.—Reuter.

TODAY

HINDU: Bhadarva Vad 1, 2014
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-aval 13, 1378
PARSI: Farvardin 28, 1328

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-29 a.m.
Sunset: 6-30 p.m.
Moonrise: 18-47
Moonset: 06-38

Hightide: 00-11 a.m., 12-09 p.m.
Lowtide: 5-54 a.m., 6-15 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: Today, 3-13 a.m.
Last Quarter: October 6.

SCENE AT CHOWPATTY

The lorry was submerged half way at Chowpa tty seaface when it went to leave a Ganapati idol on Friday at 8 p.m.

RAJYA SABHA PASSES I.F.C. AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES BILLS

NEW DELHI, September 27.

THE Rajya Sabha today, adjourned 'sine die', after passing the Supreme Court Judges' (conditions of service) Bill and the International Finance Corporation (immunities) Bill.

During the debate on the Supreme Court Judges' Bill, a former judge of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. P. N. Sapru strongly pleaded for direct recruitment to the Supreme Court bench from the bar, of men "steeped in social justice and social purpose and able to give a new direction to legal thought."

Mr. Sapru also pleaded for enactment by Parliament, of a law, to help judges interpret the constitution in a progressive way and not by the provisions of the General Clauses Act, as they were bound to do.

Earlier, the Rajya Sabha returned to the Lok Sabha without any recommendation the Appropriation Bill for Rs. 7.5 crores of supplementary demands for grants.

The Rajya Sabha then passed after a two-hour debate, the International Finance Corporation (status, immunities and privileges) Bill, 1958. The Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha.

BILL ATTACKED

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta (Communist) attacked the Bill as a "pernicious" measure which would "open the door to invasion of foreign private capital" and impinge on the sovereign rights of a State.

He said that the I.F.C. was an "appendage" of the World Bank and that the bulk of its shares were held by western powers "particularly American millionaires." Even the Birla mission which visited the U.S.A. last year had reported that the I.F.C. had limited resources but charged exorbitant rates of interest and that, therefore, there should be no undue expectations about this body.

The Bill, he said, would give "enormous privileges" to a body whose functions were "doubted even by monopolists."

Mr. Gupta also criticised the remarks of a two-man World Bank mission about India's developmental efforts and said that these were "alarming and retrograde" and went against the declared policies of the Government of India.

Mr. B. N. Datar, Minister of State for Home Affairs, then moved for consideration the Bill seeking to regulate certain conditions of service like leave, pension, etc of the Supreme Court judges.

Mr. P. N. Sapru, a former judge of the Allahabad High Court, welcomed the liberalisation of leave rules and the provision of a minimum pension for Supreme Court judges. He said he did not like the Supreme Court judges serving after retirement on quasi-judicial tribunals which were subject to the jurisdiction of high courts under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Datar said that persons were appointed to the judiciary purely on considerations of merit and he repudiated Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's suggestion that there were any political considerations.

The Sabha adopted the Bill and adjourned 'sine die.'—PTI.

New Insecticide Discovered

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

A new insecticide has been found in the research laboratory at Hyderabad, said Mr. B. P. Karmarkar, Minister of Health, in reply to a question by Shri Bose in the Lok Sabha today.

The Minister added that complete information was not yet available.

Limited laboratory tests against a few insects had shown that the insecticide compared favourably with D.D.T. when tested under similar circumstances.

Production, formulation and application costs had not yet been worked out.

When British Troops Will Quit Jordan

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A Foreign Office spokesman yesterday indicated that Jordan's air and land communications with Syria must be reopened before Britain can withdraw its troops from Jordan.

The spokesman told questioners at his daily press conference that the withdrawal of the British troops sent to Jordan after the Iraqi revolution in July was dependent on fulfilment of the conditions of the United Nations Arab resolution on the Middle East.—Reuter.

U. S. SATELLITE BURNS UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

The Vanguard earth satellite launched yesterday burned up without going into orbit, the Defence Department announced today.—Reuter.

Dulles On Far East

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, said here today that western Europe would feel the consequences, if the United States gave in to the "arrogant" demand that American forces must be withdrawn from Formosa.

Addressing delegates at a meeting of the Atlantic Treaty Orgnisation, he declared in a prepared speech: our NATO partners have a natural concern that the United States should not become so involved in Asia, that its contribution to NATO strength would be impaired."—Reuter.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 176-8 to 176-12; Indian Iron Rs. 26.70 to 26.75; Cotton Jarilla March Rs. 625; Castorseed May Rs. 150-12 Groundnut February Rs. 160-12; Silver Ashoj Rs. 187-8; Gold Ashoj Rs. 107-7.

NEW YORK COTTON DEC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

Today New York Cotton Market was closed.

Four Killed In House Collapse

HYDERABAD, Sept. 27.

Four persons — two women and two boys — were killed when a double-storeyed building collapsed in Goshamahal locality early this morning. Two others escaped unhurt.

The victims were relations of a leading coconut merchant of Palakol in West Godavari district. The deceased were mother, wife and two sons of the merchant.—UPI.

Sherman Adams' Successor

WASHINGTON, September 27.

President Eisenhower today appointed Maj.-Gen. Wilton Persons as his top assistant in place of Mr. Sherman Adams, who resigned last week.—Reuter.

Sunday Smile

"There isn't another woman, Mavis. I just happen to have a lot of homework to do tonight!"

FORMOSA WILL DOMINATE LABOUR MEET

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

SCARBOROUGH, September 27.

THE British Labour Party will open its annual conference here on Monday, with a warning to Mr. Dulles: The British people will not fight to keep the Chinese offshore islands in Chiang's hands.

In view of the mounting Quemoy crisis, Labour leaders last night, decided to sweep away nue to deny its representation in ference and move at once the emergency resolution calling upon the British Government to do all in its power to dissuade America from taking any part in defence of the offshore islands and to secure their evacuation by Chiang's forces.

The resolution will also declare that Britain will not support war, to back Chiang.

ILLOGICAL

The Labour Party says it is absurd and illogical for the Tory Government to recognise Chinese People's Republic and yet continue to deny it reepresentation in the United Nations.

Labour's foreign policy statement says: "We reject utterly all doctrines of racial superiority. We believe that wealthier nations should help poor pations to fight the battle against poverty, disease and squalor.

"We hold that only free and equal partnership of all peoples will ensure lasting peace."

A Reuter report says:

Following recent racial disturbances in London and Nottingham, there was some pressure on the Government to take steps either to limit the flow of immigrants from certain colonial territories or to take power to deport undesirable persons from Britain.

The statement said the next Labour Government would thoroughly examine the best method of deciding legislation which could effectively outlaw discrimination in all places to which the public had access or were invited with or without payment.

"It will use the full weight of government influence against all such discrimination," the statement said.

Beirut Asks For Speedy Withdrawal

BEIRUT, Sept. 27.

MR. Rashid Karami, Lebanon's former rebel leader from Tripoli, who formally assumed office of Prime Minister, this morning conferred with the American Ambassador Mr. Maclintok at noon today and conveyed to him his Government's desire that the American forces withdraw from the Lebanon as soon as practicable, authoritative sources said here.

Earlier the American Ambassador conferred with the new Foreign Minister Mr. Phillip Takla, who similarly urged for the withdrawl of the forces.

AGREEMENT

While there was no official statement on the talks, diplomatic sources said there was complete agreement between the government and the American authorities on the question of the withdrawl.

The pattern of the withdrawl, however, these sources said, would be settled through diplomatic negotiations which had been initiated already.

Shortly before Mr. Karami met the Ambassador, a spokesman of the American Embassy said: "The United States troops will leave if the Lebanese Government asks for their withdrawal, whatever the internal security situation in the country. If the Lebanese Government asks us to leave by a fixed date, we will go. We will not be the judge of the internal situation."

Former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun who joined hands with the falangists held a meeting in his mountain resort with several members of the Lebanese Parliament and reportedly decided to refuse a vote of confidence if the Karami Government seeks it in the Parliament.

The former opposition leader, Saeb Salam, told correspondents today that the United States was "still interfering in Lebanese internal affairs."

WASHINGTON VIEW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday in answer to reports from Beirut that the last U.S. Marines would be out of Lebanon by mid-October, that "the United States desires to remove its forces as soon as the circumstances permit."—UPI-APP.

Bombay Gets 369,000 Ton Foodgrains

NEW DELHI, Sept 27.

In a written answer to a question by Mr. Daljit Singh in the Lok Sabha today, the Minister of Food and Agriculture said that the quantity of foodgrains supplied by the Government of India to different States from January 1, to August 31, 1958 was as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh 22,000 tons, Assam (including NEFA and Naga Hills) 55,000 tons; Bihar 560,000 tons; Bombay 369,000 tons; Kerala 66,000 tons; Madhya Pradesh 37,000 tons; Madras 61,000 tons; Mysore 23,000 tons; Orissa 10,000 tons; Punjab 3,000 tons; Rajasthan 13,000 tons; Uttar Pradesh 180,000 tons; West Bengal 592,000 tons; Delhi 15,000 tons; Jammu and Kashmir 68,000 tons; Tripura 19,000 tons; and others 129 000 tons.

15 Satyagrahis Set Free

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

All the 15 memorial satyagrahis who were arrested by the police this morning from the Three Gates area asthey defied prohibitory orders while offering satyagraha were let off at 12 noon.

A two-hour curfew will be imposed from 7 a.m. tomorrow within the half square mile area around the city Congress House.—UPI.

SATYAGRAHI DIES

BAREILLY, Sept. 27.

Mr. Manohar Lal, a P.S.P. satyagrahi, who was lodged in the District Jail here died this morning of cholera. He was shifted to the district hospital, where he expired. The State Government released on a 24-hour parole 29 satyagrahis from the district jail to attend the funeral.—UPI.

Occasional Showers Expected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The city and suburbs will have occasional showers tomorrow.

The maximum temperature at Colaba was 31 degrees centigrade, which was one above normal. The minimum was 24 degrees normal, during the 24 hours 5-30 p.m. ended today.

Relative himidity was 80 per cent. Rainfall was 5.1 mm. Total for the season was 3,199 mm which was 1,506 mm above normal

The maximum temperature at Santa Cruz was 30 degrees normal, and the minimum 25 degrees which was two above normal. Relative humidity was 75 per cent.

Total for the season was 3,663 mm which was 1,971 mm above normal.

Next Session

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Lok Sabha will hold its next session from November 17, it was learnt here today.—PTI.

LLOYD IS MORE HOPEFUL ABOUT FORMOSA NOW

LONDON, Sept. 27.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, British Foreign Secretary, described the Formosan situation as "not quite so critical" when he arrived back here by air today after attending the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

But in a statement at London airport he warned that "in a situation like this there is a danger of hostilities" and urged success in the Sino-American talks at Warsaw.

Mr. Lloyd returned from New York this morning and was due to report to the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan later today.

While at the Assembly, he conferred with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and the Indian Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

Mr. Lloyd told reporters he was a little more hopeful about the Formosa situation than he was when he left 10 days ago.

"I hope the Chinese Communist Government will cease trying to settle the matter by force which is what they are doing at the moment."

Mr. Lloyd said the withdrawal of British troops from Jordan would depend on the contents of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, on his fact finding mission in the area.

This was due to be published shortly.

STOP PRESS

TYPHOON TOLL

TOKYO, Sept. 27.

The official casualty toll in Japan's worst typhoon in 24 years rose to 234 dead and 387 injured today as rescue workers continued to dig through tons of debris.

About another 860 people are missing in the wake of the typhoon which deluged the capital with 15 inches of rain in 48 hours.

The death toll may be much nigher than reported, for typhoon damage has disrupted communications.—Reuter.

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(5316)

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(5319)

R. G. SARAIYA STRESSES

Necessity To Preserve Co-op. Banks' Financial Soundness

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRESIDING over annual general meeting of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank, Limited, here today Mr. R. G. Saraiya, chairman, stressed the need to preserve the financial soundness of co-operative banking institutions, even if that entailed higher costs of credit and smaller sphere of activity.

Mr. Saraiya referred to the danger of the Bank being squeezed between the cost of administration and income.

He said that the cost of administration was likely to go on increasing owing to heavier responsibilities of detailed supervision and inspection and the rising scale of emoluments. The income, on the other hand, was limited to interest on advances and on investments mostly in government securities. Interest rates charged could not be raised without detriment to the farmers. For example, the Reserve Bank loans for agricultural credit had been passed on to the central financing agencies at a margin of one-quarter per cent. In regulating the rates of interest it was often forgotten that a bank had to provide not only for meeting the cost of administration but also for bad debts, delays in recoveries, a fall in the price of its investments, etc.

Mr. Saraiya affirmed that there was no agricultural bank in the world which did not encounter bad debts. Under these circumstances it was hoped that government as well as the people would not look upon the Apex and the other co-operative banks as mere sources of cheap credit which could continue to work on ever narrowing margins and take ever increasing risks. It was absolutely necessary to preserve the financial soundness of co-operative banking institutions, even if that entailed slightly higher costs of credit and a smaller sphere of activity.

The chairman earlier indicated the lined on which further progress of the Bank was possible. He said that the crop loan system operating in the State since 1950 was being reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Crop Loan Evaluation Committee and this Bank, in collaboration with the central financing agencies would willingly shoulder its responsibilities as an Apex Bank, of providing credit for strengthening the rural economy.

He said that the State Government was pledged to the promotion of an integrated structure of co-operative credit and using co-operation as an instrument of development in many spheres of economic activity. Consequently the Bank would have bigger and better opportunities to serve the people not only in the field of agricultural credit, but also in the field of marketing and processing agricultural produce and in the field of financing weavers' societies and other industrial co-operatives.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The industrial disputes between the Bombay Reeds Manufacturing Company, and the Franco Indian United Laboratories, both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunals of Shri I. G. Thakore and Shri P. D. Sawarkar, respectively.

2 BODIES FOUND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two bodies—one picked up from the sea at Colaba and the other from a tank at Goregaon—are lying in the city morgue in the compound of the J. J. Hospital.

The Colaba police this morning found a body of a 30-year-old man on a rock at Cuffe Parade.

There were no marks of injuries on the body.

He was of thin build.

At about the same time the Goregaon police recovered a body which was floating in a tank at Jawahar Nagar.

The dead man was wearing a white pyjama and a shirt. He was about 45 years old.

The police are making inquiries whether the dead persons were the victims of the Ganapati immersion rush on the sea-shore last evening.

The police said that so far none came forward to identify the bodies.

Theft Aboard Ships: 2 Held

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO persons were taken into custody by the Yellowgate police, yesterday, as they were suspected to be involved in thefts on board P. & O. mail ships.

Thefts of wrist watches, cash and ornaments were reported by several passengers on board the company's ships in the past.

The thefts reported to the police so far were estimated to cost about Rs. 3,000.

Yesterday the police kept watch on board the "Stratheden" docked at Ballard Pier.

They found John Baptist and Collin Saldanha moving round the cabins of the ship in a suspicious manner.

Immediately the two were apprehended on suspicion and questioned, as they were believed to be members of the gang of lifters moving about the company's ships.

The accused were allowed bail of Rs. 2,000 each by Presidency Magistrate H. J. Chinoy, at Esplanade Court, this morning.

GOLD SMUGGLING CASE

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WITNESS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KISHAN Gordhandas Majithia, the main witness in Taleb Gold Smuggling Case, was further cross-examined by Mr. A. S. R. Chari, defence Counsel, before Mr. G. K. Rege, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The witness said that when accused Bhatt agreed to carry gold, he did not ask him whose gold it was. He had not mentioned the name of Bhatt to Taleb.

At no time Bhatt told him that he wanted to buy a car or a house and he had no money.

He did not tell Bhatt at what rate he would be paid Bhatt agreed to carry gold without knowing how much money he would be paid.

He had not mentioned to Taleb the name of either Paes or Bhatt as the persons who were prepared to carry gold,

He had gone to Bombay sometime in the month of May 1957 with Taleb.

Taleb asked him to accompany him to Bombay and see if there was any possibility of his being able to carry on business in the city.

Taleb told him that he wanted to go to Bombay to see his brother off who was going to Haj.

"THIS BUSINESS"

He asked him to go with him to explore the possibility of his carrying on this business in Bombay. "His business", he understood him to mean the gold smuggling business of his.

Though he had made up his mind not to do business, still he accompanied him to Bombay.

He wanted to go to Bombay for a change of climate and therefore he accompanied Taleb.

He and Taleb left Jamnagar for Bombay on May 22, 1957. They travelled by train in the First Class. Taleb gave him money to buy tickets.

After reaching Bombay he and Taleb stayed together in Grand Oriental Hotel for six days.

He did not go to see Taleb's brother off to Haj. Thereafter Taleb left for Ahmedabad and he continued to stay in the same hotel.

During the period they stayed in the hotel, Taleb asked him to arrange to bring gold to Bombay. He told Taleb that the great problem was about storing gold in Bombay.

He suggested that he had a friend by name Rafiq staying in Bombay and he might help them.

He and Taleb did not go to the house of Rafiq, but Taleb asked him to show Rafiq's house to accused Hasham.

Taleb did not tell him what kind of place he wanted for storing gold.

He did not tell him how much gold would have to be stored at that place. Nor did he tell him that he would like to meet Rafiq in Bombay and then decided whether the gold should be stored at his place or not.

Taleb did not tell him how much Rafiq would have to be paid for storing gold.

STAYED TOGETHER

On this occasion, he Taleb, Ahdul Karim and one Rickshavala were staying in the room in the Grand Oriental Hotel.

Accused Jusab had also come to Bombay later and was staying in the same room. He did not pay the hotel bill.

He and Taleb were not cheating the hotel people. He had never met the Parsi gentleman. Keki Irani of the Grand Oriental Hotel.

When Taleb left Bombay for Ahmedabad, he gave him no instructions about the room in this hotel nor did he give him any money for expenses for his stay in Bombay.

He did not known in whose name the room was registered.

He stayed in that room for a day or two after Taleb left Bombay. He then left for Jamnagar.

The bearer of the hotel came to him later on and he learnt from him that he had not to pay the bill.

After the bearer told him that he had not to pay the bill, he left the hotel for the station and left for Jamnagar.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

Dnyan Prasarak Mandali's Anniversary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presiding over the 110th anniversary of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the Cama Hall, this evening, Mr. Justice K. T. Desai of the Bombay High Court said that the organisation came into being at a time when there was a dire need for educating the masses in the country.

The Mandali was particularly interested in the promotion of education among women who were handicapped to a greater extent than men in this respect, he said.

Mr. Justice Desai pointed out that people in the country were torn between two norms of conduct — the non-violent principle of Ahimsa taught by Mahatma Gandhi, and the law of the jungle, as evinced by modern nuclear and atomic wars.

In the context of these conflicting codes of conduct the Mandali would continue, and would be required to play a vital part in moulding society on the correct lines, he pointed out.

Mr. P. G. Shah, chairman of the Mandali, welcomed the chief guest.

The Soviet Ambassador to Nepal, Mr. Pomomoranko, will arrive at Katmandu in the first week of November on his second visit to this country.

Theft Of Water Meters Traced To Dismissed Municipal Employee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KISANSINGH BADASINGH, an ex-employee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was arrested by the Andheri Police yesterday for alleged theft of water meters from residences of Andheri.

Police said that property totally valued at Rs. 1,000 had been stolen.

The thief, police said, used to remove the meters and then disposed them of to Marwaris for a cheap price.

His modus operandi, police alleged, was to see the inmates of the house and tell them that as the water supply was going to be completely cut off they should go about storing their supply.

Nobody disbelieved the man because he was familiar in that area and was known to be an employee of the water department of the municipality.

However, people were not aware that he had been dismissed from municipal service for misconduct—alleged theft from the department.

Last afternoon he went to four bungalows on Versova Road and told the servants the usual story that the water was being cut off and they should store their supply.

The thief, while the servants were busy, quietly removed—the water-meter valued at Rs. 190 and escaped.

HORRIFIED

The servants, to their horror, found out a little later that the water-meter had been stolen and the man who had played a hoax on them was a thief.

The theft was reported to the Andheri police.

On the other hand the police were quite baffled with the spate of thefts and were busily scouring the area for the culprit.

It is alleged that the miscreant had lifted about 10 water-meters between September 13 and 27.

All these he had sold to Marwaris for a paltry sum.

After the report of yesterday's theft, police started vigorous investigations and picked up some boys who used to hang around Andheri Naka.

Interrogation of these boys gave the police the clue to the identity of the thief.

The man was picked up late in the night from his hut.

POLICE BEAT HIM, MAN ALLEGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Flourishing a blood-stained shirt in the court of Presidency Magistrate D. D. Yennemadi, at Mazagon Court, today, Mohammedkhan Yusufkhan, who was taken into custody by the Nagpada police for alleged breach of peace, said that he was beaten by the police when in custody.

The accused, police said, threatened the public with assault at Grant Road after a cinema show last night.

Granting him bail, the Magistrate told the accused that he could, if he wished, lodge a complaint against the police for alleged assault.

The Magistrate told the police to make inquiries into the complaint of the accused, and ordered that the accused be taken to hospital for examination.

NEIGHBOUR STABBED FOR PEEPING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JAMNADAS BACHUBHAI KERSANDAS THAKUR, father of a 10-year-old girl, was alleged to have stabbed his neighbour, Bushilal Valabhdas Vasanji Lohana yesterday, for reportedly peeping through a crevice of the door of a lavatory in which the girl was present.

The Pydhonie Police said that Jamnadas Bachubhai Kersandas Thakur and Bushilal Valabhdas Vasanji Lohana (20) were neighbours and resided in House No. 112 D'Souza Street, Pydhonie.

The two occupied rooms on the third floor.

Last morning Jamnadas's 10-year-old daughter went to the lavatory.

Bushilal also went to the same latrine but found the door closed from inside.

DOOR BOLTED

He tapped the door several times but there was no reply.

He became curious and wanted to find out who was inside the lavatory, police alleged. There was a hole in the door of the latrine; so he peeped through.

Just then Jamnadas, the girl's father, saw him.

A BITTER QUARREL FOLLOWED AND JAMNADAS IS ALLEGED TO HAVE FIRST BEATEN BUSHILAL WITH A PAIR OF TONGS.

Some neighbours, however, separated them and the two went to their rooms in a huff.

A little later, police said, Jamnadas again emerged from his room armed with a knife.

He rushed into Bushilal's room, it is alleged, dragged him out and stabbed him in the chest.

Two of their neighbours who intervened in the affray were also injured.

Jamnadas was arrested while Bushilal was removed to G. T. Hospital.

Marketing Clinic

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 27.

Bombay's Minister for Cottage Industries, Village Panchayats and Prohibition, Shri Ratubhai Adani, inaugurated a marketing clinic organised by the All-India Handicrafts Board, here, yesterday.

The clinic, which is the firth of its kind to be held in Bombay State provides facilities for advice and suggestions from experts in respect of manufacture of handicrafts in Saurashtra, with particular reference to patterns, designs and colour-schemes.

Chagla Will Shine As Diplomat

INDIA'S Ambassador-designate to Washington, Mr. M. C. Chagla, believed once upon a time that the duty of a diplomat was to attend social functions, but he has changed his views long ago.

The Washington post is a key assignment, and Bombay's former Chief Justice must only be too aware of it. But Mr. Chagla's long experience of men and affairs gained both at the Bar and on the Bench and on other assignments, will stand him in good stead, and he should prove a first rate diplomat.

Born in Bombay, 58-year-old Mohamed Currim Chagla, was educated at the St. Xavier's College, Bombay and the Lincoln's College, Oxford. He joined the legal profession in 1922, and was elevated to the Bench 20 years later. In all, he has been on the Bench for 17 years.

At various intervals during this period, Mr. Chagla has also performed other duties for his country.

As India's representative at the United Nations in 1946, he had an opportunity to meet and know the American people, whom he considers warm-hearted, hospitable and friendly.

As India's Ambassador to the United States, it will be Mr. Chagla's duty to make the American people understand what India stands for and to promote friendly relations between the two countries—a role for which he is eminently suited.

Bombay will miss the genial former Chief Justice when he leaves in a couple of weeks to take up his diplomatic post. But when he leaves, he will carry with him the good wishes of the entire country for a successful tenure as India's Ambassador to Washington.

M. C. CHAGLA

bringing about the independence of the Judiciary.

The Chief Justice paid tribute to the officers and staff of the High Court and said that efficiency in the administration of justice did not depend merely upon the officers but depended very largely upon the silent service of the unknown and humblest workers.

His Lordship felt that the high prestige attained by the High Court was due to the silent and efficient work of the staff which was not known to the public.

His Lordship thanked them all for their devotion and loyalty and he hoped that they would continue their work in the same spirit of devotion and loyalty.

STAFF BID FAREWELL TO CHAGLA

The officers and staff of the Bombay High Court gave a farewell address to the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, on the eve of his retirement on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. S. J. Rahimtoola, Prothonotary and Senior, Master, thanked His Lordship for all the kindness shown to the staff during the period he presided over the destiny of the High Court.

On behalf of the staff he bade His Lordship an affectionate fare well and wished him good luck and success in his assignment as Ambassador to the United States of America.

Mr. V. G. Wagle, Registrar, Appellate Side, also thanked His Lordship for the consideration shown to the officers and staff and praised His Lordship for

Theft Of Hardware

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Yellowgate Police are investigating into the theft of two cases of hardware allegedly stolen from the B Shed in the Price's Docks.

Entry was made into the shed last night and the articles removed in the early hours of the morning, it was said.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Sept. 27

DANGER to public peace and property has increased recently in the suburbs of Bombay, and the police every day round up several persons as a preventive measure.

Panchi Purushottam and Rajaram Sitaram were arrested yesterday, as they are alleged to have assaulted the complainant and further threatened to assault him with a knife.

Puntu Mohmed was arrested by the police today, as he is alleged to have gone to a hotel at Juhu Koliwada, where he is said to have picked up a quarrel and damaged a table in the hotel.

He was alleged to have been assaulted by the public.

Manvel John and Husseinmia Abubabu were arrested by the Bandra police on September 25 as many complaints have been received against them that they are moving about armed with knives to assault one of their neighbours over a quarrel regarding a woman.

The Malad police, yesterday, arrested Gajanan Baburao as he is alleged to have assaulted his own wife and is further alleged to have threatened her with dire consequences.

There was no male member in the house and as breach of peace was apprehended, the accused was arrested.

The police arrested Motiram Dynoba as he is alleged to have threatened the complainant with assault with a knife.

Edrew Domnic was arrested by the Andheri police yesterday as he is alleged to have picked up a quarrel with residents of Jogeshwari and is alleged to have threatened them with dire consequences for no reason whatsoever.

He is further alleged to have threatened the complainant in the presence of the police also.

All the accused were produced at the Bandra Court and were ordered to be released on bail.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-50 Chayanika 7-45 Parsadi Desai 8-15 Y Purohit 12-00 Geet, ghazal and dadra 12-30 Ravirarnun Ranjan 13-10 Women's Forum 13-40 Music Western.

18-15 C P Rele 18-45 Pushpa Marathe 19-00 Sushilabai Ganu 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet 2115 Dhwanichitra 21-25 Metric system of Weights & Measures 21-30 Radio Vadyavrinda 22-00 Symphony hour.

VARIATIONS

7-30 Pushpa Marathe 7-45 C P Rele 8-00 S M Rege 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha 9-00 Konkani Prog 9-30 Gamat Jamat 10-00 Jantar Mantar 12-30 S Ganu 13-10 Mohammad Ismail 13-50 Bhajans.

18-10 S M Rege 18-30 For Workers 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog 21-30 Dhwanichitra 22-00 Y Purohit.

BOMBAY "A"

12-30 RAVIVARNU RANJAN (Gujarati)

21-30 BAMBAI RADIO VADYAVRINDA: Shahana Kanada and Naghma; composed and conducted by D'Amel.

21-45 RESUME OF THE CCI OPEN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP 1958.

BOMBAY "B"

14-00 YESHWWANTRAI PUROHIT: Khayal Dhani.

22-00 YESHWANTRAI PUROHIT: Khayal Shudhkalyan.

BOMBAY "A"

08-15 GAJANANRAO JOSHI: Khayal Deskar.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I 25.09m 25.21m

08-00 Instrumental and vocal 08-30 Song Miscellany 09-00 Story with Sugam Sangeet items 09-27 Today's highlights 09-30 Close down.

TRANSMISSION II 19.75m 25.21m

10-15 Music Mosaic 10-45 Playlets skits and stories 11-00 Music potpourri 11-30 Words and Music 12-00 Close down.

TRANSMISSION III 19.75m 25.27m

14-00 Instrumental and vocal 14-15 Mixed Melodies 14-30 Request programme 15-00 A Programme for the family 15-30 Close down.

TRANSMISSION IV 31.41m 30.82m

18-30 Programme in different Indian languages 19-00 You asked for it 19-30 Fusical bouquet 20-00 Listeners' letters 20-10 Favourite songs 20-30 Anything goes 20-45 Music on discs 21-00 Folk and Regional Music 21-15 Tunefully yours 21-42 Tomorrow's highlights 21-45 Close down.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-20 S Kharod 7-30 B Andharia 17-45 Swar Vahini 18-00 Babukhan 18-15 S Kharod 18-45 Geet Mala 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 21-25 Sangeet Sugam 22-15 B Andharia raag.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Archana 8-30 Bhakti Geeto 9-00 For Children 17-30 B Andharia 17-45 Swar Vahini 18-00 Babukhan 18-15 S Kharod 18-35 Geet Mala 21-25 Sugam Sangeet 22-15 B Andharia.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 S Jadhav 8-18 Lalta Mudhuh 9-00 Baldyan 9-30 Manik Varma 18-00 Tantrakari 18-30 S B Jadhav 20-15 Lobha Asava.

MADRAS

7-00 Tudipadalgal 7-20 S K S Pillai 17-30 S Janakiraman 18-15 Kadambam 19-30 Harikatha 21-15 Akashvani Records.

VARIATIONS

7-15 Papa Malar 8-30 Suprabhatam 13-40 Film music 14-00 Flute recital 17-30 Western Music 19-30 Malai Isai 19-45 Sudari Tampi 21-15 UN Speaks.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Favourites 8-00 Requests 9-00 Story hour 9-15 Remembered Yesterday 9-30 Trend show 9-45 Quiet corner.

6-10 Silver screen 6-30 BBC news 6-40 Home news 6-45 South Sea 7-30 Cocktail time 7-45 Music round the world 8.00 H-Fi 8-30 Favourites 9-00 Wing of songs 9-30 Music to remember 10 00 Greetings Prog.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15—16.97m 9-30 to 18-15—15.92m).

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Composers of the week 9-55 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For children 14-15 Concerto Hancock half-hour 16-15 London forum 16-45 Sandy Maspherson 17-45 Chis Cowley 18-09 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA:—(16.91) 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

VOA:—25.26 and 42.19 metres Hindi: 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.) Stamp Club —The new Brussels Fair news. American popular music news.

English: 8-30 to 8-30 p.m (Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.) News Press Conference USA.

Desai Re-elected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vishnuprasad Desai was re-elected president of the Passengers and Traffic Association today.

The annual general meeting of the Association held at its office, Anand Bhavan, Dadabhai Nowroji Road also re-elected Mr. D. C. Modi and Sardar Bakshi Dalipsingh as vice-presidents.

Mr. A. P. Pandya and Mr. A. M. Pakvasa will continue to act as secretaries.

Mr. Desai in a short speech after his election made an appeal to Bombay citizens to become members of the Association in large numbers, as it would help them to get their travelling difficulties solved.

GOLD SMUGGLING CASE

INTEGRATED SCHEME OF RURAL CREDIT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The success of the integrated scheme of rural credit depends in large measure on the availability of well-trained and efficient staff who are sympathetically inclined to the needs of the rural areas, states a pamphlet issued by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

The pamphlet has concentrated attention on the integrated scheme of co-operative rural credit, and a "bird's eye-view" of the entire co-operative movement has been furnished in a statement annexed to the pamphlet.

Tracing the history of the co-operative movement in India which was initiated in 1904, the pamphlet records that Government has provided large funds as grants in the initial years to agricultural credit societies, large and small, and to marketing societies to enable them to recruit staff.

The Government has also constituted a central Committee for co-operative training with representatives of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank and the co-operative movement.

Under the aegis of this Committee, there is one co-operative training centre for the senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions in the country, 13 for intermediate officers and 46 for junior officers. So far, 13,131 officers in the principles and practices of co-operation, were trained, and 3,620 are under training, the pamphlet adds. —UPI.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The revised procedure for the registration of all foreigners, not Governed by any special rules will come into operation from October 1.

Under the new procedure, there will be a Regional Registration Officer located at the Head Police Office, Annexe No. II, 3rd floor, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay His jurisdiction will extend to the limits of Greater Bombay.

All foreigners residing in Greater Bombay who are desirous of obtaining (i) extension of their stay in India, (ii) 'No objection to Return to India' endorsement for visiting any country, and (iii) Return Visas, are advised to approach the Regional Registration Officer, Bombay, direct, with effect from October 1.

Charge Against Employee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Monji Bhanji, an employee in the service of an oilcakes dealer, was arrested by the Dongri police, yesterday, for allegedly disappearing with Rs. 4,120 entrusted to him by his master, Harji Bhavanji.

Producing the accused before Presidency Magistrate D. D. Yennemadi at Mazagaon Court, this morning, police said that the complainant asked the accused to collect the money from a friend of his and purchase oilcakes from Swastik Oil Mills.

The accused, police said, after taking the money drove to the Mills in a truck ostensibly to take delivery of the oilcakes.

The truck driver waited in vain for the return of the accused and then told Harji that the accused disappeared after making him wait near the Mills.

Harji lodged a complaint with the Dongri police who traced the accused. The money was, however, not recovered.

The accused was remanded to custody by the Magistrate pending further inquiries.

Bombay Today

RAMKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on 'Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta' at Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar 9 a.m. He will also hold a class on Shri "Valmiki Ramavana" in Hindi the same evening at 6.

PRAGATI MANDAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER'S SOCIETY: Annual general meeting at Jain Conference Hall, Godiji Building 3 p.m.

B.S.K.B. ASSOCIATION: Harikirtan on 'Kanakadas' 4 p.m.

JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Bombay Council for Celebration of Israeli's Tenth Anniversary. He will give his impression of Israel at Walchand Hall, Indian Merchants' Association 4-00 p.m.

BOMBAY SANGEET SAMAJAM: Music recital at B. J. Home Hall, Shradhanand Road, Matunga 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Talk followed by questions and answers on 'The Theosophical Movement—Its three Objects' at Theosophy Hall New Marine Lines 6-15 p.m.

KALASADAN: Baby Sundaram's dance recital at Podar College Hall 6-30 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Shri Chandubhai Sampat will relate stories in Gujarati at 5-15 p.m.

SamitiProbe In Thana

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, Sept. 27.

Sensational decisions have been taken by the four-man committee of the Central Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti appointed to investigate the internal dissentions in the Samiti group in the Thana municipality, it is reliably learnt.

The four-man committee consisting of Mr. V. N. Patil, MLA, Mr. Madhaorao Gaikwad, Mr. Arjunrao Pawar and Mr. Atmaram Patil, has cancelled its scheduled visit to Thana today, in view of the developments that the five elected office-bearers of the Thana municipality have tendered their resignations without the permission of the Samiti and before the four-man committee announced its decisions.

Now the question of taking disciplinary action against them, asking them to resign their ordinary membership of the municipality, is engaging the attention of the Samiti, it is learnt.

A member against whom the chief officer of the Thana municipality had levelled a charge of theft of an office paper, is among those who have resigned; and the four-man committee has, it is stated, criticised the conduct of the president in "hushing up" the matter to save the man.

This is one of the four-man committee's decisions, it is reliably learnt.

Court Clerk Held

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, Sept. 27.

There was a stir in the Thana Court on Thursday when the anti-corruption officers, Mr. M. A. Kedari, inspector, and Mr. Y. D. Patil and Salunkhe, sub inspectors, entered the Court and caught the Civil Court "Nazir," Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhat, as soon as he accepted Rs. 5 as illegal gratification.

It is reported that in order to delay the execution of a process against a party, he accepted the amount through a pleader's clerk.

CHOLERA CASES IN STATE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was 572 cases and 138 deaths due to cholera in Bombay State during the week ended September 13, as against 526 cases and 186 deaths reported in the previous week. Figures by districts were: Buldhana 211-21; Amravati 90-31; Bhandara 55-7; E. Khandesh 47-13; Akola 41-19; Surat 28-12; Broach 21-7; Wardha 18-6; Nanded 10-1; W. Khandesh 9-3; Aurangabad 9-2; Chanda 7-4; Parbhani 7-2; Bhir 5-6; Sholapur 5-1; Osmanabad 4-2; Ahmednagar 3-0; and Nasik 2-1.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Epidemics, Poona is camping in Buldhana District to organise measures. More than six isolation hositals have been started in the affected areas for the isolation and treatment of cholera cases.

Prophet's Day Celebrated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Muslims gathered in full force at Mastan Talao playground this evening when prominent leaders of various communities addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, in celebration of Prophet Mohammed's Birthday.

The Id-e-Milad annual procession, which preceded the meeting, was taken out from Khilafat House, Love Lane, this afternoon.

The procession, which was headed by Mr. Haji Hashim Ismail, Consul for the Republic of Dominican in Bombay, passed through prominent Muslim localities.

The largely attended meeting was presided by Mr. S. G. Kazi, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies and Housing.

Paddy Expert For Japan

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Mr. Harishchandra Patil, well-known expert in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, left here yesterday by air for Tokyo, where he is attending the meeting of the International Rice Commission on October 3.

He will also attend the meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organisation scheduled for the third week of October, as a member of the Indian Delegation headed by the Union Minister for Co-operation, Mr. Panjabrao Deshmukh. On his return journey, Mr. Patil will visit China to study co-operative farming of that country.

Mr. Patil was given a hearty send off by a large number of farmers and well-wishers at the Santacruz airport.

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Pant Won't Disclose Bose Probe Findings

NEW DELHI, September 27.

DESPITE REPEATED QUESTIONS, THE HOME MINISTER, PANDIT PANT, DECLINED TO REVEAL IN THE LOK SABHA TODAY THE FINDINGS OF THE VIVIAN BOSE COMMITTEE, WHICH INQUIRED INTO THE ROLE OF CERTAIN OFFICIALS AS REGARDS THE INVESTMENT OF THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE MUNDHRA CONCERNS.

Pandit Pant merely said that the report of the Vivian Bose Committee was submitted to the Government on the afternoon of September 21.

It was being examined by the Government and action on the report would be taken in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the All-India Services Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1955. He added that it might be necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission.

AFTER ACTION

He said that a copy of the report would be laid on the table of the House after action had been taken on the report.

He described the reports that have appeared in a section of the press about the findings of the Committee as neither authentic nor authorised.

Mr. Ram Krishan asked whether the findings of the Chagla Commission had been upheld by the Vivian Bose Enquiry Committee. If not, what was the nature of the findings of the Committee?

The Home Minister replied that it would not be fair to disclose the findings of this Enquiry Board because the officers concerned had yet to offer their explanation.

Government had to consider the case and, if necessary, it might have to be referred to the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in the All-India Service Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Mr. R. R. Morarka: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a summary of the findings of the board that recently appeared in the press and whether that summary is substantially correct?

NOT AUTHENTIC

Pandit Pant: It is neither authentic nor authorised.

Mr. Hem Barua then asked a question. As he was half way through, the electricity in the house failed. He repeated his questio and was heard to ask in the press gallery May I know whether the report of this committee contains oblique references to our former Finance Minister (Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari)? Are these references incidental or are they compelled by the facts emerging out of this enquiry?

Because of the failure of electricity and the mikes the Home Minister could not possibly hear Mr. Hem Barua fully.

He replied that he only heard the world 'oblique' and nothing else. Before Mr. Barua could repeat the question again another member Sanganna took the floor and asked "May I know whether the officers concerned in the enquiry report will be given an opportunity again to explain the charges."

Pandit Pant: I do not know whether it is a fit subject for discussion at this stage.

NOT PIECEMEAL

Mr. Thanu Pillai: May I know whether the Board has given any finding that the facts of the Mundhra deal were not placed before the former Finance Minister by the Secretary concerned (Mr. H. M. Patel), and full responsibility was taken by the Secretary?

Pandit Pant: I am not going to deal with fragments of the report. In fact, I have not seen the report yet.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa: When the report of the Committee is placed on the table of the House, may I know whether the evidence produced before the Committee will also be placed on the table of the house?

Pandit Pant: I do not know under which circumstances the witnesses have given evidence before the Committee, because the proceedings of the Committee were held in camera. I am absolutely unaware of the circumstances in which witnesses were persuaded or they agreed to give evidence. If the occasion for dealing with the evidence arises, I do not think that the House will like to deal with the evidence as a revising or appellate body.

Mr. Hem Barua and Mr. Vittal Rao then said that the Home Minister had earlier stated that he had not yet seen the report of the Vivian Bose Enquiry Committee. If he had not seen the report, how was it that the Home Minister said that the report that appeared in the press recently about the findings of this Committee were neither authentic nor authorised?

CONFIDENTIAL

Pandit Pant: Neither any member of the Board of Enquiry nor any member of Government has issued any statement on the report. The report which has been received by Government is a confidential document. Therefore, whatever that appears in the press about the report is neither authentic nor authorised.

Mr. R. K. Khadilkar: The report that appeared in the press has not been contradicted by Government. Therefore, may I know whether the findings that are given in the press are correct or incorrect or which portions are correct.

Pandit Pant: Instead of waiting for a contradiction, I will expect the member not to accept anything till it is confirmed by Government.

NOT COVERED IN REFERENCE

Mr. S. Mahanty: May I know why the cases of the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank, who were mentioned in the Chagla Commission Report were not referred to the Vivian Bose Enquiry Committee.

Pandit Pant: Government did not consider it necessary to refer their cases. When the resolution mentioning the names of the officers against whom the inquiry to be issued, nobody in Parliament ever suggested that other persons should also be proceeded against.

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: Has Government taken any steps to check the tendency among officers of the Secretariat to shelve responsibility as a result of this investigation?

Pandit Pant: I hope that the officers in the Secretariat are conscious of their responsibilities and will discharge them fearlessly and independently keeping before them the best interests of the country and nothing else.—PTI.

RAJ NARAIN'S REQUEST TO U.P. SPEAKER

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The Speaker, Mr. A. G. Kher, informed the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha that he was suspending enquiry into the alleged police excess in ejecting the Socialist leader of the Opposition, Mr. Raj Narain and thirteen other Socialist members from the House on September 8.

Mr. Kher explained that he had received a telegram from Mr. Raj Narain that till he was released, the enquiry by the Speaker into the incidents should be suspended as otherwise it would be an ex-parte enquiry.

Mr. Kher said that earlier Mr. Raj Narain's party office informed him that so long the Socialist members were not released the enquiry should be stopped. Some Socialists, however, had agreed to record thier evidence.

"It seems there is some conflict in the matter. I have therefore, decided to suspend enquiry into the incidents."

Mr. Kher said: "The Speaker's enquiry is held on the basis of confidence of all sections of the House. Only in these circumstances, he can hold enquiry otherwise not. The enquiry will, therefore remain postponed till Mr. Raj Narain comes back and gives clarification in the matter whether he wants an enquiry through me or not. I do not think it proper to continue the enquiry till I am assured of full confidence of the House."—PTI.

Health Centres For Rural Areas

DHULIA, September 27.

The need for primary health centres for providing medical aid to people in rural areas was stressed by Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Bombay's Minister for Public Health, here, yesterday.

Laying the foundation stone of a building for the out-patient department of the local Civil Hospital, the Minister pointed out that increase in the number of dispensaries in towns and cities would not meet the needs of the people from the countryside.

Mr. Kannamwar deprecated the growing tendency among the people to run to hospitals even for minor ailments.

He favoured the use of homoeopathic medicines and medicine boxes in the case of trivial physical disorders.

The new building is estimated to cost a lakh of rupees.

200 Teachers Suspended In Kerala

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 27.

The Government of Kerala have suspended nearly 200 government school teachers as they violated the service regulations, it is learnt.

It is stated that the teachers had resorted to satyagraha for getting their demands fulfilled.—H.S.

Jayaprakash Stresses Need Of Food Reform

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. JAYAPRAKASH NARAIN, a Bhoodan leader, observed here today that the major task before the nation was the "food reform"

After the European tour he undertook recently he came back home convinced that the food being served in India though tasteful was not balanced.

"We Indians do not enjoy good physical health and the only reason was the way food was being cooked sometimes too spicy, too fatty or too much fried" Mr. Narain said.

"Even though I am a strict vegetarian I was able to get all that I wanted in Europe and after my return my friends and I felt that my health had improved" he said.

Mr. Narain was delivering the inaugural address at the diploma awarding and prize distribution ceremony of the College of Catering and Institution Management at Andheri this evening.

He referred to the general food situation in the country and the poverty of the masses and stressed that it was a social responsibility of all Indians to help these poor masses "by eating moderately".

"When I am served with a lavish meal by my friends I am stricken with guilt" he said "but I do eat the food placed before me imbued with a sense of decency or courtesy towards the host".

The meals must be limited to the availability of food materials and the extent of poverty in the country.

He also mentioned that voluntary action was the essence of democracy and the College of Catering was a pioneer institution in this direction.

He hoped that it would never surrender its individuality and freedom to the whims of the state government.

MAIN AIM

He praised the institution for the variety of courses that had been introduced and was confident that it would help in bringing about the much needed reform in the food habits of the Indian people.

Health and taste must be combined and the caterers have a great role to play in this field.

Mr. Narain began his speech by pleading that he was not competent to speak on the occasion for the mere fact that he was living in an Ashram where the food that was being cooked was a unappetising as possible.

He emphatically stated that there was need for reform in the food habits of the people in favour of a more balanced, nutritious and healthy diet.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, president of the All-India Women's Central Food Council speaking on the occasion said that in order to "stabilise the College" an adequate building was needed and she hoped that help would be forthcoming.

In most of the Western countries and in America a number of training schools of that kind existed, but there were no such schools in any of the Asian countries, she said.

NEW COURSE

Last year about 200 students took advantage of the courses and this year they started with 175 pupils. pa

Thanks to the generous assistance extended by the American Wheat Associates they would soon add a full-fledged "bakery course" to the curriculum.

The Wheat Associates were going to help them with modern equipment and machinery necessary for the course.

Mr. C. Belfield Smith, principal of the College and technical expert (FAO), said that many lucrative posts were available for qualified caterers.

"It is a hard industry but one which with application and hard work will give ample reward and also contribute towards the improvement of the standards of hygiene and nutrition", he said in his annual report.

Mrs. Narain distributed the diplomas and the prizes.

Freedom-Fighter

The body of Dr. T. B. Cunha, lying in state. In the foreground is the wreath sent by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay.

Goan Leader Dies Of Heart Attack

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. T. B. CUNHA, a veteran Goan leader, died of heart failure shortly after midnight on Friday.

Dr. Cunha was the Chairman of the Goa Action Committee and a prominent nationalist leader who gave the best part of his life to shatter the shackles of slavery binding Goans.

He was a staunch crusader for the rights of the common man and launched a huge agitation in Goa when the Portuguese sent some "cunbis" (Goan workers) to Assam tea plantations.

The Goan workers were later repatriated.

Dr. Cunha was sent to prison in Portugal after he addressed a meeting in 1946 when Dr. Lohia came to Goa.

Thousands of people heard Dr. Cunha in Praca George Barreto at Margao when he stressed that Goans should follow India and become free.

He was arrested, tried by a Portuguese Military Court and deported to a penitentiary in Portugal.

He escaped from Lisbon in 1953 and came to India.

Mr. Cunha was the editor of "Free Goa."

The body of the late Dr. Cunha is lying at the Azad Gomantak Dal office at Dabul (Instituto Luso Indiano building) where hundreds of Goans went to pay him the last respects.

The funeral will leave for the sevri Cemetery tomorrow at 9-30 a.m.

The Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan sent a wreath and a message of condolences.

A "Symposium on Goa" which was scheduled to be held on Sunday morning under the auspices of the Goan Students' Association, Bombay, at the St. Anne's High School, Dabul, has now been postponed in view of the death of Dr. T. B. Cunha, Mr. Chagas Fernandes, the President of the Association, announced today.

The news of Dr. Cunha's death cast a pall of gloom among Goan nationalists, who flocked to the Azad Gomartak Dal office at Dabul to pay their last respects to the departed leader.

Indian Textile Delegation For Africa

BOMBAY, Sept. 27

A Textile Delegation to East and Central Africa sponsored by the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council of India, is leaving here tomorrow.

The delegation will visit Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe and Daressalaam in East Africa, Ndola, Lusaka, Livingstone, Bulawayo, Salisbury and Blantyre in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Tannarive in Madagascar, Mauritius and Zanzibar.

The trade mission is led by Mr. Chinoobhai C. Javeri, a prominent textile exporter, and a member of the Government of India Trade Delegation to the Middle East in 1947. Other members of the delegation are Mr. Kumudhchandra K. Mahadevia and Mr. Suryakant C. Vakil.

The necessity of sending such a delegation has arisen because of the recent developments, like heavy increases in the import duties on cloth in East Africa and greater competition from Japan, Hong Kong and U. K., developments which are threatening the position of Indian cotton textiles in this zone.

The Delegation's task will be to study the changed conditions in East Africa and further to explore possibilities of developing a market for Indian cotton textiles in countries, which will be studied by the delegation.—UPI.

INDIAN NAVY'S NEW ANTI-SUB FRIGATE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

A new anti-submarine frigate, the "Beas", is to be launched in Britain at the Tyneside yard of Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd. on October 9, according to a BIS release here today.

This is the first warship to be built on that river for the Indian Navy and the second of her type to be acquired by India.

The launching and naming ceremony, which will be in the traditional Indian manner, will be performed by Mrs. David, wife of Capt. R. S. David, Naval Adviser to the Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom.—UPI.

STATE AID PLEA FOR U. P. I.

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

The Executive Committee of the Nagpur Union of Working Journalist today expressed its grave concern at the threatened closure of the United Press of India, Limited, one of the two national news agencies of the country.

The meeting urged the Government of India to intervene and take steps to save the organisation from closure by setting up a statutory corporation or instituting a trust form of management as recommended by the Press Commission.

The meeting opined that the closure of one of the two national news agencies, besides resulting in unemployment to hundreds of working journalists and others would create a void in the collection and dissemination of news in this country.—UPI.

Madras Sales Tax Bill Passed

MADRAS, September 27.

The Madras Assembly today passed the Madras General Sales Tax (amendment) Bill on the motion of the Finance Minister.

The Bill seeks to bring the provisions of the Sales Tax Act in accord with the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1958.

The Bill also provides for the levy of half per cent Sales Tax at a single-point on cotton yarn waste and the levy of a two per cent tax at the point of first purchase in respect of cardamom, instead of the existing two per cent multi point levy.—UPI.

People Must Make Habit Of Saving

BARODA, Sept. 27.

An appeal to rotarians to include the small savings campaign in the normal programme of their constructive activities was made by Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, here, yesterday.

Addressing the members of the local Rotary Club, Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the campaign was inspired by the noble cause of helping the nation fulfil its Plan targets and it was necessary that saving became a habit with every person.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that investments in Small Savings in the State upto end of August were of the order of Rs. 7.21 crores as against Rs. 4 crores collected in the corresponding period of last year. This, however, represented only 25 per cent of the year's target of collections and intensified efforts were necessary to make up the short-fall, he added.

INTIMATION OF ARREST OF M.P.s TO SPEAKER

NEW DELHI, September 27.

THE Home Minister, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, today told Lok Sabha that he would look into the cases of delay on the part of the magistracy in intimating the Speaker about the arrest or detention of a member of the House.

The point was raised by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, who said that intimation about Mr. Prabhat Kar's recent arrest had been received by the Speaker only after his release. (Mr. Kar was sitting in the house).

Prof. Mukerjee said: You should take whatever steps are necessary to tell the magistracy that they should not delay intimation of news of a members arrest or detention to the Speaker.

The Speaker: The Home Minister will look into it.

The Home Minister: "Yes, I will".

Earlier Mr. S. M. Banerjee drew the attention of the Speaker to a telegram he had received saying that Mr. Jagdish Awasthi, a Member of the House, had been arrested on September 23 but not produced before a magistrate within the stipulated time of 24 hours.

The Speaker promised to look into the matter.

When some members sought to raise a point about granting of leave of absence from the house to members who were detained for months or convicted for some political offence, the Speaker said that these points could be brought up when the report of the committee on granting leave of absence from the house to members was taken up.

At a later stage Mr. Banerji read out the text of the telegram he had received about Mr. Awasthi's arrest.

Mr. Braj Raj Singh (Socialist) said that another member, Mr. Mohan Swarup (Socialist) was also under arrest and his whereabouts were not known.

The Speaker then directed the Home Minister to instruct the magistracy to inform him (Speaker) of the place of detention also while informing him of a member's arrest along with other details.—PTI.

DELEGATION TO SUGAR CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27

There is at present no intention to send a delegation to explore the possibilities of exporting sugar to continental countries.

A delegation, consisting of Mr. A. M. Thomas, Deputy Minister of Food, Mr. D. D. Puri and Mr. M. N. Pattie, representing the Indian Sugar Mills Association, and Mr. T. Prasad, Chief Director (Sugar), has, however, gone to Geneva to attend the United Nations Sugar Conference.

The two non-official delegates may visit, apart from Geneva, certain countries on behalf of the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

This information was given by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in reply to a question by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri in the Lok Sabha today.

Gliding Centre For N.C.C.

POONA, Sept. 27.

A gliding centre for the air wing of the N.C.C. in Bombay was inaugurated at the Air Force Station here this afternoon by Bombay's Minister for Law and Labour, Mr. Shantilal Shah.

The newly inaugurated gliding centre will provide facilities for training in gliding to the cadets of the air squadrons of the N.C.C.

Training facilities for the cadets from Bombay had to be made here as the vicinity of the International Air Port of Santa Cruz in Bombay did not allow such a project there.

An exhibition of glider flying aircraft model, was also given on the occasion. Mr. Shah and Air Vice-Marshal, Nanda were flown in a glider by Sq. Leader A. B. Patil.—UPI.

Scholarships For Backward Class Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six scholars have been selected by the Government of Bombay under its scheme for giving overseas scholarships for candidates belonging to the Backward Classes.

The scholars, with their subjects, are: Mr. S. T. Gaikwad (Agronomy or Soil Chemistry); Mr. P. L. Ganvir (Surgery); Mr. D. R. Gadekar (Petroleum Geology); Smt. G. P. Leuva (Social Science); Mr. A. K. Pate (Matullungy); and of Mr. G. J. Goswami (Advanced Chemical Engineering).

Of these six candidates, four are from the Scheduled Castes and one each from the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Efforts are being made to secure admission to these scholars in the universities of the U.S.A. and the U.K.

Three of these candidates secured first class in their examinations.

Although the response from the Scheduled Tribes candidates did not come up to the expectations, the response from the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes was most encouraging.

Income Tax Exemption On Loans To Industry

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Interest payable on any loans granted by the Export-Import Bank of Japan, Tokyo, to industrial undertakings in India will be exempt from the Indian income-tax and, it would not be necessary to obtain fresh Government approval in respect of each such loan, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) here today.

The Union Government have already approved the following three institutions under this provision:

The International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.; The Export-Import Bank of Washington; The Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., London.

Another institution, Export-Import Bank of Japan Tokyo, has now been added to this list under a notification issued recently.—PTI.

AGITATION CALLED OFF IN W. BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27

The thirteen-day-old State-wide food agitation launched by the leftist sponsored Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee in West Bengal, was called off today.

The decision to withdraw the agitation was taken by the Committee this morning following certain clarifications given by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy on the points raised by the Committee members during their earlier talks with mim.—PTI.

PROBE INTO I A C COST STRUCTURE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27

GOVERNMENT has decided to appoint a committee to examine the cost structure of the Indian Airlines Corporation, Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin, Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation, told the Lok Sabha today.

Replying to a short notice question by Mr. M. R. K. Krishna, the Deputy Minister said according to the Corporation, the reason for the rise in its estimated loss to 224 lakh for the year 1958-59 as compared to the actual loss of 103 lakhs of the previous year, was on account of the anticipated increase in the depreciation, insurance and landing charges and the increased expenditure on fuel with the introduction of the Viscount service.

The Corporation could not assess accurately the increase in revenue on Viscount services while preparing the budget estimates for the current year. It was now expected that the revised estimate of loss for 1958-59 would be about half of the estimated loss.

Asked what steps had been taken by the Ministry to check the tendency in the Corporation to show inflated losses in the budget, Mr. Mohiuddin said he had already asked the Corporation to budget more realistically.

Mr. Heda and Mr. Dasappa asked whether there was any formula for fixing passenger fares. For instance, they said the fare between Bangalore and Delhi was higher than the fare for the journey between Madras and Delhi, although the distance was practically the same and that the Madras-Delhi route was covered by the Viscount service, while only Dakotas flew between Bangalore and Delhi.

Mr. Mohiuddin said the question of fares were referred to the Air Transport Council. They had made certain recommendations which had been brought into force since June this year with minor alterations. He thought that the Council would also have considered this question.—PTI.

No Confidence Against Manipur Councillor Passed

IMPHAL, September 27.

A no-confidence motion was passed against Mr. Dwijamani Dev Sharma, non-party Chairman of the Manipur Territorial Council, at a meeting of the Council held here today. The motion was moved by the Congress members of the council.

Mr. Jagatmahan Raina, Administrator of Manipur, who presided over today's meeting announced that the resolution asking for the removal of Mr. Sharma was duly carried out and the vice-chairman Mr. Sibo Larho, would hold the office.

After this, members belonging to the Socialist Party, Communist Party and Independents, including the Chairman, walked out of the House.

Then the motion for no-confidence against the Chairman was carried out by the Congress and associate members.—UPI.

TRAINING MANPOWER FOR SECOND PLAN

NEW DELHI, September 27.

THE progress made in the implementation of manpower and employment schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan was reviewed by the Working Group of the National Employment Service, which met here on September 25 and 26, 1958.

Representatives of all the state Governments attended the meeting.

The general view among the members of the Group was that expansion of employment services in the country had taken place more or less according to schedule.

As regards the employment market information programme, it was felt that while the results that had started coming in were encouraging, efforts should be made to extend the programme to other centres as quickly as possible.

The Working Group also discussed the question of providing training to Employment Officers.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A simplified procedure evolved by the Directorate of Exchange to facilitate registration and submission of unskilled applicants was discussed and accepted by the Working Group. It was decided that the new programme should come into effect immediately.

In all, the Working Group disposed of 60 items on the agenda relating to the working of employment exchanges and some procedural matters.

The scheme of vocational guidance was discussed at a joint meeting of the State Directors of Employment Services and State Directors of Educational and Vocational Guidance on September 26.

In order to ensure greater cooperation between the education authorities and employment service organisations in the States, it was agreed that Co-ordination Committees for Vocational Guidance at the State level should be set up.

Cotton Export Is Steady

NEW DELHI, September 27.

Mr. Satish Chandra, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, told the Lok Sabha today that it was not a fact to say that the export of Indian cotton was going down.

In the last six years ending August 1958, he said, there had been an average export of three lakh bales per year.

He was replying to a discussion on the supply of cotton to the United States raised by two Congress members, Mr. Rameshwar Tantia and Mr. Raghunath Singh.

Mr. Satish Chandra said the Government was also trying to reduce gradually the import of cotton, while in 1952-53 6.7 lakh bales were imported, in 1957-58 only four lakh bales were imported.

STOCK POSITION

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, minister for commerce and industry, who intervened, said that the stock position in the Punjab was not as bad as had been pointed out.—PTI.

Ravi Shankar For Europe

BOMBAY, Sept. 27

Pandit Ravi Shankar, the sitar player, is leaving Bombay tomorrow on his second Continental tour.

He will be accompanied by Ustad Alla Rakha, the tabala player.

Pandit Ravi Shankar will give about 25 concerts in West European capitals including Paris, Berne, Rome and London. He will also make several T.V. appearances.

He is scheduled to appear at the Royal Festival Hall in London.

Ravi Shankar will also appear with Yehudi Menuhin and a Russian violinist during the United Nations Anniversary Celebration concerts in Paris which will be televised through an international hook-up.

Ravi Shankar said he expects to return here in December and hopes to visit the United States in March along with Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, the sarode player.—NAFEN.

TAX RELIEF TO BOOST TEA EXPORT

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Deputy Minister for Finance, introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha today, giving relief in excess duties on common teas.

He estimated the loss to the exchequer, as a result of the relief proposed by the Bill, at Rs. 1.5 crores in a full year. The reduction in rates would take immediate effect, he announced.

The object of the bill is to boost the export of common teas.

Mr. Bhagat said that as a result of the Bill, teas of different grades, whether exported or consumed internally, would bear taxes on a graduated scale in accordance with their prices.

Under the Bill, the maximum rate of export duty had been reduced from 75 naya paise, to 30 naya paise per pound. The maximum rate of excise duty on loose tea would be 19 naya paise per pound and, in the case of package tea, 21 nP per pound, plus duty leviable on loose tea.

Under a notification issued separately, tea growing areas would be divided into three zones depending upon the weighted average prices.—PTI.

POSTPONED TO NEXT SESSION

NEW DELHI, September 27.

The Lok Sabha today postponed to the next session consideration of the motions for modification of the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations laid on the table of the House on September 11.

The Speaker, Mr. Ayyangar allowed the postmonement after the Home Minister Mr. Pant, indicated that he would have no objection to this as had been suggested in the house.—PTI.

Restarting Of Closed Mills

NEW DELHI, September 27.

The Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, today told the Lok Sabha that matters relating to the restarting of closed textile mills were once again under further examination.

Mr. Shastri was making a statement on a notice "calling attention" to the "immediate remedial measures taken by the Government on the basis of the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee to restart the closed textile mills."—PTI.

'PONDI CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MADRAS, Sept. 27

Mr. L. R. S. Singh, Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry, arrived here today from Pondicherry.

Mr. Singh who will remain in the city for three days will meet the Governor Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, the Chief Minister Mr. K. Kamaraj and other officials of Madras.

The chief commissioner is staying at Raj Bhavan.—UPI.

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The Bullion market was steady today with moderate business.

At the opening Bhadarva Silver was quoted at Rs. 187-11 Aso Silver was done at Rs. 188-9.

Business in Aso Gold was done at Rs. 107-10 while Bhadarva was quoted at Rs. 107-2.

The market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed as under:—

GOLD ASO opened at Rs. 107-7-6 highest Rs. 107-9-6 lowest Rs. 107-7-6 and close Rs. 107-8.

GOLD BHADARVA opened at Rs. 106-11-6 highest Rs. 107-1-6 lowest Rs. 106-15-6 and close Rs 107-0-6.

SILVER ASO opened at Rs. 188-4 highest Rs. 188-11 lowest Rs. 188-4 and close Rs. 188-4.

SILVER BHADARVA opened at Rs. 187-9 highest Rs. 187-15 lowest Rs. 187-8 and close Rs. 187-8.

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

Local stock exchange was officially closed today due to fortnightly settlement.

In private the undertone was firm and on favourable Calcutta advices Indian Irons were quoted in kerb trading at Rs 27.20 after touching earlier Rs. 27.30 level. Tata Steel Ordinaries were reported at Rs. 182-50 XD. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 60.70 XD. Centuries at Rs. 458 XD, Tata Locos at Rs. 200 XD and Bombay Burmahs old at Rs. 514.

Tata Steels 182.75, 183, 180, 179. 180.25.

Indian Iron 27.30, 26.85, 27.10.

Dyeing 60.30, 59.30, 59.70.

Century 461, 452, 454.

Kohinoor 281.50, 277, 279, 278.50.

Burmah 515, 505, 510.50.

Locomotive 199.50, 196, 197.50.

N. Rayon 245, 242, 241.50, 242.

Scindia 22.04, 21.56, 21.72.

...Late in the evening Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 180.25. XD. Indian Irons at Rs. 27.10. Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 59.50 XD. Centuries at Rs. 452.50 XD. Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 510. National Rayon at Rs. 242, Tata Locos at Rs. 197.50 XD and Scindia at Rs. 21.76.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The produce market was quiet today on moderate selling on reports of beneficial rains in parts of Gujarat. Yesterday groundnuts were quoted in private at Rs. 162-8 and castorseeds at Rs. 151-12.

At the opening castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 152-12 against the last close at Rs. 154-8 and advanced at Rs. 153-4 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 152-14.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 163 against the previous close at Rs. 164-10 and after being done at Rs. 163-6 steadied at Rs. 163-4. December was quoted at Rs. 33-2.

Linseed May was quoted at Rs. 31-6 and cottonseeds February were placed at Rs. 101-4.

GROUNDNUTS QUALITY Rs. 38. Bold Rs. 42-8, Madras Rs. 42-8. Aug-Sept. 42-8, Dec.-Jan. 32-12.

CASTORSEEDS Madras Rs. 31, Kanpur Rs. 29-14, Gujarat Rs. 31.

LINSEED: Rs. 34-8, March Rs. 31-12.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 34. Kardi Rs. 23-8.

OILS: Groundnuts Ready Rs. 21-12. Sept. Rs. 21-2, Oct. Rs. 20-2, Nov. Rs. 18-15, Dec. 17-13.

Linseed Oil: Rs. 17-7.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 15-14, BSS Rs. 17-8.

CASTORSEEDS SEPT. opened at Rs. 160.50, highest Rs. 160.75, lowest Rs. 159 and close Rs. 159.25.

CASTORSEEDS MAY opened at Rs. 152.75, highest Rs. 153.12, lowest Rs. 151-25, and close Rs. 151.37.

GROUNDNUTS FEB. Opened at Rs. 163.25, highest Rs. 163.37, lowest Rs. 161.25 and close Rs. 161.37.

COTTONSEEDS SEPT. opened at Rs. 128.75, highest Rs. 128.75, lowest Rs. 128 and close Rs. 128.

COTTONSEEDS FEB. opened at Rs. 100.50, highest Rs. 100.50, lowest Rs. 99.50 and close Rs. 99.50.

LINSEED SEPT. opened at Rs. 34.62, highest Rs. 34.62, lowest Rs. 34.62 and close Rs. 34.62.

LINSEED MAY opened at Rs. 31.50, highest Rs. 31.50, lowest Rs. 31.31 and close Rs. 31.37.

OTHER MARKETS

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

PEPPERS: Ready Rs 78 Aso Rs 542 to 552.

COCONUT OIL: Ready Rs 29 October Rs 29-8.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs 500 Alleppy Rs 465 Office Copra Colombo Rs 455 Ginger Rs 34.

CLOVES: Rs 760 Cassia Rs 440 Camphor Rs 11.81 Mercury Rs 3550 Menthol Rs 59.

Hessian Markets

BOMBAY, Sept 27.

Ready 45x11 NP	... ...	50
Hessian 40x7¼ NP	.....	35
Hessian 40x11 NP	.. ..	46
D W 40x28 NP	... ...	93
B Twill	.... Rs	108
Liverpool 44x26½	.....	122
Twine (B Maund)	Rs..	42

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

The forward cotton market was quiet but steady with limited business. Yesterday in private March was quoted at Rs. 629.

At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 631-8 against the last close at Rs. 633-8 and steadied at Rs. 632-4 on scattered covering.

Thereafter there was increased selling in the forward market and March delivery declined at Rs. 629-4.

In the ready cotton market business was restricted.

The market closed as under:—

JARILLA MARCH opened at Rs. 631.50 highest Rs. 632.50 lowest Rs. 628.75 and close Rs. 629.

Foreign Commercial News

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, September 26.

THE New York cotton futures market closed steady one point higher to 27 points lower. Cotton futures tended to drift lower early on under scattered liquidation and hedging. Buyers were inclined to move cautiously on fears of increased hedge offerings as the movement of the new crop gathers momentum.

A steadier tone developed later on shortcovering spurred by the stopping of five transferable notices and the decrease in verificated cotton stocks for the past two days.

Improved demands for December at 36.00 cents induced buying by local shorts while distant 1959 deliveries extended earlier declines under New Orleans selling. Sales were 50,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

October	....	35.62
December	.....	36.07
March	.....	36.56
May	....	36.40
Middling Spot	....	36.00
Dec highest at 10-40 a.m.		36.08
Lowest at 11-53 a.m.		36.00

NEW ORLEANS

October	....	35.64
December	....	36.06
March	..	36.58
May	....	36.42
Middling Spot	...	35.10

Liverpool Market

Cotton futures opened quiet for both contracts. Small intermonth switchings were arranged in the mixed contract. Some American bidding supported the distant American deliveries while values hardened later with scattered trade covering. The midday close was quiet but steady.

Afternoon business was small and consisted mainly of light trade buying and selling. Some hedging was absorbed and prices firmed, with some covering by trade shorts against yarn sales. The close was steady and slightly higher.

Trading in Sudan futures remained at a standstill with the close quiet at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL

Oct/Nov	..	23.77
Dec/Jan	....	23.90
March/April	....	23.87
May/June	..	23.84
July/August	....	23.42

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Wall Street closed irregularly higher with advances ranging mostly to a dollar or so

In the morning, a raly developed following yesterday's declines. This was aided by an encouraging business news background and reports that the Federal Reserve Board planned no immediate further credit tightening moves. Gaining ground slowly, the list at midday showed a majority of advances ranging mainly to a dollar or so.

American telephone was down slightly more than a dollar. On the other hand some drug shares attracted investment buying and recorded gains of several dollars.

Some faltering developed in late trading under additional profittaking, notably in selected foods, rubbers and utilities. At the close there was an irregularly higher tendency ranging mostly to a dollar or so.

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph 191-5/8
Anaconda Copper 55-1/8
Chase National Bank 55-1/2
General Electrics 66-3/8
General Motors 48
International Nickel 84
National Bank 72-5/8
Central and Road 23-1/4
Socony Vacuum 48-1/4
Texas Company 74
Union Carbide 111
U S Steel 78-5/8
Western Union 25-7/8
Goodyear Tyre 92-3/4
Ford Motors 47-1/2
U S Steel highest 79 lowest 78-1/8.
Transactions 3,420,000 shares.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.

Grain futures fluctuated irregularly with traders inclined to even up commitments for over the weekend in view of the uncertain Far East situation.

Prices were mostly fractionally lower at the outset under scattered hedging and liquidation together with selling prompted by favourable weather in the maize and soyabean producing areas.

The market eventually developed a steadier tone on shortcovering with some buying in wheat based on expectations of improved export business in the weeks ahead.

Columbia was in the market for 560,000 bushels of U.S. wheat with Western Germany reported to be still negotiating for 1,500,000 bushels.

Nearby wheat deliveries moved up over one cent a bushel in late dealings on buying credited to exporter against the sale of an estimated 1,500,000 bushels to Western Germany.

CHICAGO WHEATS

December	.....	195-1/4
March	.....	199-5/8
May	....	199-1/8
July	....	186-5/8

London Money Market

LONDON, Sept. 26.

For the first three days of the past week credit conditions in the London money market were difficult and the market was forced into the Bank of England each day. The main contributory factor was a very large bill taken up by discount houses following their successful bid at the previous Friday's tender. During the early days of the week they took up a very large proportion of the bills and with no expansion in the volume of credit money was consequently in very short supply with borrowers paying 3-1/2 per cent and 3-5/8 per cent for their accommodation.

By Thursday market requirements were reduced to more manageable proportion and for the rest of the week the market was able to balance books comfortably and paid easier rates for their requirements. Bill business was on a fair scale with the rate for December and hots holdings at 2-17/32.

The money market raised their buying price for fine bank paper by one-thirty second per cent. Fine trade bills were unchanged.

London Copra

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Copra Philippines cif U.K. Sept. Oct dol. 212 seller.

Copra Straits Sept. Oct. £76-1/2 seller, Copra Mozambique Sept. Oct. 6000.

Coconutoil Straits cif Sept. Oct. £115-1/2 seller. Oct. Nov. £115 seller.

Coconutoil Ceylon cif U.K. Sept. Oct. £116 seller Oct. Nov. £115-1/2 seller.

London Metals

LONDON, Sept 26.

COPPER spot 211-1/2 buyer 212 seller three months 211-3/4 buyer 212 seller.

TIN spot 720 (725 seller three months 712-1/2 buyer 714 seller).

LEAD second half Sept 69 buyer 69-1/4 seller do Dec 70-1/2 70-3/4.

ZINC do Sept 64-5/8 64-3/4 do Dec 65-1/8 65-1/4.

Pig iron Scottish foundry No 3 delivered Grangemouth 503/6.

New York Silver

NEW YORK, Sept 26.

The open market price of silver moved higher today by a quarter of a cent to 89-1/8 cents per fine ounce. The volume of business was placed at 255,000 ounces. Dealers say that supplies of silver ran low and price had to be raised. Demand however was said to be no better than normal.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Sept 26.

LONDON EXCHANGES: India 1/5.97 1/6.03 United States 2.8050 2.8056 Madrid 117.00 119.00.

NEW YORK EXCHANGES:—London official 2.78 2.82 free 280-17/32 280-19/32 India official 21 free 21.03 21.06.

Colombo Tea Sale

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

At this week's auction 5,996,614 lb of tea were on offer.

Quality showed a decline and there was less demand at lower rates for all kinds except liquoring Fannings and Low Grown Teas.

Nuwara Eliya Teas: There was less demand at lower rates and there were some withdrawals.

High Grown Teas: The quality of Dimbula-Dickoya teas showed a decline and there was less demand for BOPs at a general decline of 20 to 30 cents a pound. Corresponding leaf grades were steady. Best Uvas also showed a decline in quality and prices were generally much lower for BOPs but Orange Pekoes were firm and well made flavoury Pekoes frequently dearer.

Medium Grown Teas: There was less demand and broken grades declined 20 to 30 cents a pound. Corresponding leaf grades were steady.

Low Grown Teas: There was a strong demand. Small leaf brokens were firm to dearer while Persian Gulf types advanced about five to eight cents a pound. Corresponding leaf grades were fully firm. Tea for price declined by about five cents a pound.

Fannings: There was a strong demand for Dimbula Dickoya types at firm rates but best Uvas were much lower following quality. There was less demand for Medium Fannings at a decline of about 10 to 20 cents a pound. Black leaf Fannings were about five cents a pound lower but tippy kinds were dearer.

Off Grades: There was strong demand for grainy Dusts and useful liquoring Uva broken mixeds at dearer rates while other sorts were firm.—NAFEN.

Tea Production In China

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

Communist China is expected to produce 340,000,000 lb of tea this year.

This is 33 per cent higher than the 1957 outturn.

China it is predicted will produce 680,000,000 lb by 1960 and will once again become the world's largest tea producer with India stepping in to the second position.—NAFEN.

CEYLON BUYS MORE BURMA RICE

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

Ceylon has bought 30,000 tons more of Burma rice than the originally contracted 150,000 tons out of this years crop, Ceylon Food Minister, Mr. Gunawardena, said in a press interview after his meeting with Burmese Agriculture and Trade Ministers.

Ceylon would also continue to buy rice from China regardless of the source from which China might obtain it, he added.

He wanted to see an expansion of the two-day trade between Ceylon and Burma with Burma buying more than she did at present.—Reuter.

SHARES RULE STEADY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The share market showed no material alterations today round almost all sections and the volume of business was moderate and the undertone is steady. Today's transactions up to 1 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three pc Loan 1986 73.25 SLS, Three-half pc Loan 1964 99.50.

COTTON: Kesoram 11.69.

COALS: Burrakur 20.50, Central India 8.19, Katras Jherriah 70.50, Western Bengal 6.75.

JUTES: Agarpara 10.62, Alliance 110 SLS, Anglo-India 205, Bally 193 SL, Auckland 146.50 SLS, Barnagore 135, Belvedere 138, Birla 20.75, Budge Budge 116, Ganges 72, Gourpore 325, Howrah 21.31, Kamarhatty 160 SLS, Kanknarrah 83, Megna 156, Nuddea 51, Orient 142, Presidency 5.69, Rameshwara 6.31, Reliance 7.44, Standard 110, Union 194.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27.03, Jay Engineering 183, Jessop 24, Kumardhubi Eng. 9.31, Marshall 5.37, National Iron 9.25, Text. Machinery 23.15.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3.85, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) 9.94, Jaipur Udyog 11.91, Sone Valley 6.06, Cal. Elec. (Pref.) 12, Bharat Commerce 5.62, BIC 3.97, Cal. Trams 16.37, Hindustan Motor 8, Indian Aluminium 16.25 Indian Cable 29.81, Indian Oxygen 21.12, Jardine Henderson 81.25 National Carbon 27.75 SL National Rolling 12.12, Rohtas Ind. 23.31, Orient Paper 34.70, Sirpur 13.31.

TEAS: Basmatia 25.75, Bishnauth 20.62, Jayashree 11.81.—PTI.

Customs And Excise Revenue Collections

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

Customs revenue collection came to Rs 116,500,000 in May.

Of the total import duties accounted for Rs 97,500,000; export duties for Rs 14,800,000; land customs and miscellaneous for Rs 3,200,000; and air customs for Rs 1,000,000.

Excise duty collections came to Rs 267,500,000.

Total customs and excise revenue collected during the current financial year up to May 31 came to Rs 756,400,000 compared with Rs 694,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1957-58.—NAFEN.

Cement Output

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

Cement output came to 483,300 tons in July.

This brings the total production for the first seven months of the year to 3,780,000 tons against 3,100,000 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

The installed capacity of the industry is 569,400 tons a month.—NAFEN.

India's Rice Milling Industry

CALCUTTA, Sept 27.

The rice milling industry expanded in 1955 when the number of registered mills rose to 1,618 from 1,514 in the previous year according to the latest Census of Manufacturing Industries.

Of the total number of mills 426 were located in Andhra 386 in West Bengal 272 in Madras 176 in Madhya Pradesh 115 in Bihar and 243 in other States.

The productive capital employed rose to Rs 192,300,000 from Rs 183,000,000 in 1954. Fixed capital accounted for Rs 70,500,000 and working capital for Rs. 121,800,000 the corresponding figures for 1954 being Rs 67,000,000 and Rs 116,100,000 respectively.

The industry employed 61,185 persons who received Rs 26,500,000 in salaries and wages against Rs 23,800,000 paid to 57,272 persons in the previous year.

Production costs rose to Rs 703,700,000 from Rs 664,700,000 because of the rise in the cost of raw materials.

In addition to small quantities of oil the industry produced 1,760,000 tons of rice against 1,570,000 tons in the previous year. The ex-factory value of the industry's products was Rs 773,500,000 against Rs 710,900,000.

After allowing for depreciation, the contribution of the industry to the national wealth amounted to Rs 65,500,000 against Rs 42,100,000 during the previous year.—NAFEN.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, Sept 27.

Ready wheat Rs 22.50 to 23.50 Gram Rs 17 Barley Rs 15.75 Bejhar Rs 15.37 Maize Rs 15.37 Jowar Rs 12 to 13 Guwar Rs 14.37 Rice Basmati Rs 32 to 33 Coarse Rs 23 Peas Dara Green Rs 14.50 White Rs 15.25 Matar dal Rs 16.50 Arhar Rs 18.25 Arhar dal Rs 23 Urd Rs 18 to 18.50 Moong Rs 24 Masoor Rs 16.50.

Trade stocks approximately Barley one Bejhar 5 Peas 40 Arhar 94 khatlies.

Gur Pansera Rs 25 Dry wet Kotha Rs 19.87 Crystal sugar wholesale Rs 101.25 per bag Retail Rs 37.50 Khandsari Rs 32 to 35.50.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs 27.50 Taramira Rs 22 G nut Rs 20 Cottonseed Rs 14.37 Mustard oil Rs 72 G nut oil Rs 65 Vegetable Products Rs 40.50 Oilcake Rs 13 Bardana Standard Rs 97 Half bags Sajanwa Rs. 47.75.

Futures opening silver Rs187-4 Vanaspati Nov Rs 37.12 Gur Fagun Rs 19.84 Cake Baisakh Rs 10.64.

Stormy Exchange Concludes Vienna Sessions

VIENNA, September 26.

EAST AND WEST CLASHED AT THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY'S SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE HERE TODAY WITH RUSSIA ACCUSING AMERICA OF TRYING TO EXPLOIT IT FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES AND AMERICA SAYING RUSSIA WAS TRYING TO INJECT POLITICAL ISSUES.

Delegates also disagreed on the first year's work of the agency—the 69-member United Nations body charged with speeding the peaceful applications of atomic science.

Several Western delegates declared their satisfaction with most aspects of the first year.

But Professor V. S. Emelyanov, Chief of the Russian Delegation, said the agency was too lethargic. It was making no progress in the real problems and building a top-heavy administrative organisation.

"The initiators of this agency from the outset harboured no serious intention of making a real effort to render this organisation a sound working proposition. They pursued propaganda purposes rather than aimed at making progress in giving aid to underdeveloped countries," Professor Emelyanov said.

He also brought up the topic of atom bomb tests: "The background music to our work here is the rumble of explosions in the Nevada desert and the Pacific."

Mr. A. McCone, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, promptly issued a press statement after Professor Emelyanov's speech in plenary session.

He said Professor Emelyanov's remarks were deplorable, irrelevant and provocative.

Today is the fourth and last day of plenary sessions. There was much behind-the-scenes manoeuvring among the major powers in the arrangement of the order of speakers—each wanting to have the last word.

Russia won and was last of the "atomic big four" to speak.—Reuter.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' SEMINAR

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26.

Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, inaugurated here today a three-day seminar on contributions that Catholic students can make to the enrichment of University life in India.

Nearly fifty students from twenty-five universities are participating in the seminar.

Those present at the inaugural function included the Apostolic Internuncio, the Archbishops of Delhi and Allahabad, the French Ambassador to India and Mrs. Violet Alva, Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs.

The seminar will cover subjects like "The role of Catholic university students in relation to the aim of the church in India", "The factors responsible for the moral and religious crisis in Indian universities" and the action programme which the students individually and collectively should undertake for the fulfilment of their objectives".—PTI.

MUSLIMS KEEN ON SARVODAYA CAMPAIGN

Chronicle Correspondent

JABALPUR, Sept. 27.

The Muslims of Jabalpur are also extending their whole-hearted co-operation in the Sarvodaya campaign. Many of them have decided to keep the SARVODAYA-PATRAS in their houses.

This was disclosed by Shri Ganesh Prasad Nayak, Governor of the District Sarvodaya Campaign, who went round door to door in the Hanumantal, Gohalpur and Milouniganj wards, the muslim bastis of town, in connection with the 'Sarvodaya-Paksha.'

He further said that the old, aged and experienced Muslims were highly impressed with the services of Acharya Vinoba Bhave, when they were informed about the Sarvodaya activities in detail.

U. S. Official To Visit Nepal

KATMANDU, Sept. 27.

United States Finance Secreteary Mr. Anderson will arrive at Katmandu on October 12 on a 30-hour official visit.

The first ever ministerial level U.S. official visit to Nepal is believed to be in connection with increased development aid to Nepal.

Under the recent aid agreements the United States will withdraw all administrative control over its aid to Nepal.—UPI.

Kozhikode Market

KOZHIKODE, Sept 27.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 165/175 Quilandy Rs 190/200 Fibre Garbled Rs 160 Ungarbled Rs 145.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 165 Unhusked Rs 185 Dry Rs 215 Coconut oil Rs 740 Copra Office Rs 500 Dilpasand Rs 510 Madrasnottam Rs 520.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 640 Country Rs 620 Dryginger Rs 210 Coffee Robusta Rs 170.

Timber Pali Rs 65/70 Junglewood Rs 40/45 Vellapine Rs 60/65 Benteak Rs 50/57.50 Teak Rs 120/127.50 Mango Rs 3/3.75 Teak Rs 30/35 Rosewood Rs 27.50/30.

InternalMatter, Feels U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

The American State Department last night refused to make any comment on events in Burma pending a full report from the United States Embassy in Rangoon.

American informed sources, however, considered that the resignation of Burmese Premier U Nu in favour of General Ne Win, Chief of General Staff was a purely domestic matter completely unconnected with the efforts of Communist China to extend its influence throughout free Asia.

The United States concluded an agreement with Burma a few months ago for the supply of military equipment to Burma.—UPI-AFP.

UK WITHDRAWAL WITH "IFS"

LONDON, Sept. 27.

British and American forces will be withdrawn from Jordan and the Lebanon at mid-October if Jordan's normal air and land communications with Syria are reopened and if the joint Arab resolution on non-interference is implemented and if no new complicating factors emerge, it was understood here.

The withdrawal will be a synchronised operation.

The date, October 15, mentioned here was not confirmed by Foreign Office sources.

Officials would go no farther than saying: "If no new complicating factors arise," the withdrawal movement "will take place fairly soon."—NAFEN.

Arab League Chief For Delhi Meeting

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Mr. Abdul Khalik Hassouna, Secretary-General of the Arab League, will participate in the World Bank Conference to be held here on October 6, it is learnt.

The Arab League Executive is a special invitee to the New Delhi Conference. The Arab League, as the top organisation of Arab countries, is keenly interested in economic problems.

It is expected that besides attending the World Bank meeting, the Secretary-General will have discussions with Ministers and political leaders on the situation in West Asia.

He is also likely to discuss plans mooted last year for the setting up of a centre of the Arab League in New Delhi.—NAFEN.

Code Of Conduct For Parties

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

A code conduct for political parties has been formulated by the Akhil Bharat Serva Seva Sangh and will be placed for approval at a special convention of party leaders to be called by Acharya Vinoba Bhave sometime in November, it is learnt here.

The proposed code of conduct includes rejection of violence as a political weapon, acceptance of the principle of judicial enquiry into police firing during political agitations, non-interference by the ruling party in the administration of the State, an agreement to keep students out of political agitations and maintenance of a high standard in election campaigns.—UPI.

Newsmen Missing

TAIPEH, Sept. 27.

A Nationalist Defence Ministry communique today confirmed that Korean "Times" correspondent Choi Byung Woo had been picked up by a Nationalist ship after a landing craft in which he was riding with six other newsmen capsized off Quemoy.

Six newsmen are still missing after the accident, the Ministry said.—UPI-AFP.

Temple For All

BARDOLI, Sept. 27.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave yesterday declared open the first temple in Gujarat which would be open for followers of all the religions in the world.

The temple, which will be known as "Vishwamandir" is situated at Wankaner, about seven miles from here.

The "Padayatris" following Vinobaji during his current Gujarat tour were the first to enter the temple as Vinobaji declared the temple open amidst the hymning of "Ramdhun."—UPI.

G. L. Mehta Takes Charge

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, who was till recently Ambassador of India to the U.S.A., took over today from Mr. N. R. Pillai as chairman the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Shipyard (private) limited.

Mr. Mehta associated for long time previously with shipping business and as member of the Planning Commission, took considerable interest in the development plans of the shipyard.

Mr. Mehta will work in an honorary capacity.

Mr. N. R. Pillai has been the Chairman of the Hindustan Shipyard ever since its inception in 1952.—PTI.

The U.P. Legislative Assembly on Friday went into recess till November 17 after passing the Revenue Minister, Mr. Charan Singh's Bill to amend the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.

Probe Into Buddhist Clergy

COLOMBO, Sept. 27.

The setting up of a Buddha Sasana Mandalaya has been recommended by the commission appointed by the Ceylon Government to investigate and report on the Buddhist clergy and Buddhist religion in the country.

The Mandalaya—Board—would have wide powers to control and supervise the administration of temple properties and look after the spiritual and temporal needs of Buddhist monks.

The commission has also recommended the establishment of a Buddhist Ecclesiastical Court to deal with monks who fail to observe the "Vinaya"—the rules governing the conduct of Buddhist monks.

The commission has recommended that the Buddhist Ecclesiastical Court should be empowered to disrobe all monks found contravening the Vinaya.

Another recommendation is that the State should tage over all denominational schools.

This recommendation effects the Christians who own and manage the biggest and best private schools in Ceylon.—NAFEN.

POLICE UNIT FOR LEGISLATURE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The Speaker, Mr. A. G. Kher yesterday told the U.P. Assembly that he would hold consultations with the leaders of different parties on the question of the use of civil police by him and the desirability of training a police force of the legislature.

He said that there had been much talk about the use of police for the expulsion of Mr. Raj Narayan, Socialist Party leader, from the House all over the country.

Quoting from a parliamentary encyclopedia, he said that police was required for various purposes for the services of Members of Parliament as also for the maintenance of order inside the House.

Even in the British House of Commons ordinary police was called in once to expel suspended members resisting attempts to remove them from the Chamber, but legislatures in other countries had their own police force as well.—UPI.

New Burmese PM Promises Fair Polls

RANGOON, September 27.

BURMESE Prime Minister U Nu in a broadcast to the country last night announced that the Central Committee of the "CLEAN" AFPFL (which is the Party he is holding following the recent split within the original AFPFL) had decided to form a new Government with General Ne Win, Supreme Commander of the Burma Armed Forces, as Prime Minister.

The new Government was to make arrangements for holding a just and fair general election before the end of April, 1959.

The Prime Minister added that Ne Win had accepted his invitation.

U Nu prefaced his announcement by saying that in the light of existing circumstances and events in the whole country, his Government had come to realise that the general election which they had intended to hold in November this year could not at all be a free and fair election.

U Nu went on to say that so long as the people of the country could not freely elect the Government they liked without let or hindrance, without intimidation and undue influence there would be no democracy in the country.

Therefore, he continued, "I invited General Ne Win to make arrangements essential for holding a free and fair election within six months.

"I am glad to say that General Ne Win has accepted the invitation."

CALL TO PEOPLE

"I earnestly appeal to the entire people of the country to give their support to General Ne Win in the same way as they have given their support to me," U Nu said.

U Nu also released a letter he had written today to the General.

In the letter U Nu said that if the General accepted the invitation of the Central Committee of the CLEAN AFFFL to form a new government with himself (Ne Win) as Premier, than "I shall advise the President of the Union of Burma to summon the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Nationalities on Tuesday, October 20.

"I shall resign from the Prime Ministership on the day of the first sitting of the Chamber of Deputies."

"After resigning from the Prime Ministership, I will propose that you, General Ne Win, be elected by the Chamber of Deputies as Prime Minister.

"It will not be necessary to include members of the CLEAN AFPFL in the Government formed by you."

FAIR POLLS

U Nu added that to ensure a general election held "by you will be free, just and fair, it is requested that particular care be exercised to prevent Government servants and armed forces encroaching or interfering in the political field apart from the due discharge of their duties."

He also requested that the new Government would give prior and particular attention to suppression of acts of violence.

Concluding his letter, U Nu, in a reference to foreign relations, said: "I would urge the Government formed by you to continue to maintain a policy of strict and straightforward neutrality."

General Ne Win in replying to U Nu said that though he had no experience in carrying out the great task of administering the country, nevertheless he would undertake it and promised that if he were elected Prime Minister by the Chamber of Deputies he would endeavour to make the necessary arrangements for a free and fair general election.—NAFEN.

Tibetan Revolt Spreads, Says British Paper

LONDON, Sept. 27.

SOME 200,000 Tibetan guerrillas, who are holding their own against the 300,000-strong Chinese army, have brought the occupation force's morale to a low ebb and have forced the troops to ask for a truce on two occasions, it is reported

A Darjeeling despatch to the weekly "Spectator" from George N. Patterson, says that in two years of full-scale revolt the Tibetans have killed over 50,000 Chinese, losing 15,000 themselves in the process.

He writes: "Now the revolt has spread to cover the whole of high Asia from the borders of India right up to, and even including, parts of Sinkiang and Szechuan in West China.

"The Tibetans are streaming away in their thousands from cities, towns, villages and nomad encampments to join in guerilla fighting.

They have blown up roads, bridges and airfields so the Chinese are restricted in their movements in the mountains and desperately short of supplies of kinds.

"The Tibetans themselves are starving and have only sufficient food to last them another two months at the most and no medical units or supplies to treat the wounded."—NAFEN.

FREE OF COST TO LIBRARIES

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Minister for Education, Mr. C. Subramaniam today informed the State Assembly that the Government had decided to purchase publications of Gandhiji's writings and supply them free of cost to school and college libraries in the State. He hoped that the students would be benefited thereby.

Asked whether Government had any proposal to prescribe books written by Gandhiji as text books, the Minister said that it was a question for the text-book committee to decide.—PTI.

PANT WILL TRY TO END BOUNDARY DISPUTE OF BOMBAY AND MYSORE

NEW DELHI, September 27.

THE Home Minister, Mr. G. B. Pant, told the Lok Sabha today that there was no dispute between Orissa and Bihar over Sareikela and Kharaswan which formed part of Bihar.

Pandit Pant, who was intervening in the debate on a private member, Mr. Surendra Mahanty's resolution urging government to appoint a boundary commission to settle the disputes between Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, said it is question had already been settled and there could be no justifiable ground for reopening it.

As regards the boundary dispute between Mysore and Bombay, he had been doing his best to bring about an understanding between the representatives of the states concerned. His efforts in this connection would continue.

After the Home Minister's speech, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

HIRAKUD JOBLESS

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, told Mr. Sanganna in the Lok Sabha today that efforts were being made to have as many of the surplus staff of the Hirakud Dam project as possible absorbed on the Dandakaranya Project.

Details of the concerned categories of the staff had been furnished to the Dandakaranya project authorities.

Adjournment Disallowed

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, today disallowed A. P. S. P. Member, Mr. Hem Barua's adjournment motion seeking to discuss the reported violation of the cease-fire agreement by Pakistani armed forces and police in the Radhanagar area near Agartala.

Mr. Barua in his motion said the incident had considerably contributed to the feeling of insecurity among the people in the border. Mr. Barua also said that two such incidents had occurred in other parts of the border with East Pakistan since the cease-fire agreement was reached.

The Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, said it was unfortunate that border violations should continue inspite of the agreement. She said in the case of Radhanagar, Government's information was that some Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory and upon their being challenged they ran away to East Pakistan and resorted to firing.

Government had no more information than what had appeared in the newspapers.

A certain procedure had been laid for dealing with such incidents and the District Magistrate of Cooch Behar had lodged a strong protest with his counterpart in the Comilla district and had requested him to meet him to discuss the incident so that effective measures could be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents In the circumstances, she did not think the matter was of urgent public importance.

The Speaker said that according to Mr. Barua himself this was not an isolated incident. He was, therefore, disallowing the motion as the matter was a continuous affair.—PTI.

Welding Of Rails Not Satisfactory

The Estimates Committee in its 27th report presented to the Lok Sabha today said that it was not satisfied with the progress made in the welding of rails on the Indian Railways since 1947 and has reiterated its recommendation that the individual railways should be asked to chalk out definite annual programme so that the practice of using welded rails may be extended rapidly on Indian Railways.

The report deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st report of the Estimates Committee relating to track renewal, steel, sleepers and rolling stock.

The 21st report contained in all seventy recommendations out of which 46 had been accepted fully by the Government.—PTI.

India's Sugar Export

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, told Lok Sobha today that one of the questions that would be discussed at the United Nations Sugar Conference at Geneva would be India's Participation in the international Sugar agreement and the quantity that would be alloted to her for Export upon such participation.

Replying to Mrs. Ila Pal Choudhary, who asked whether the Indian Delegation to the Conference headed by the Deputy Minister for Food, Mr. A. M. Thomas, was authorised to decide on India's participation in the agreement, Mr. Jain said the final authority in this connection rested with the Government.

Earlier, Mr. Jain said Government did not intend at present to send any delegation to explore the possibilities of exporting sugar to the continental countries India's past export were mostly to the Middle East and South Asian countries and in the light of past experience, prospects of future exports were good.—PTI.

Dr.B.C.RoyOnTour

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

West Bengal's Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy left Calcutta this morning on a tour of North Bengal districts.

Mr. Roy will later proceed to Darjeeling to attend a meeting of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, on October 2.

Prime Minister Nehru will also attend this meeting.

Mr. Roy was accompanied by the Pradesh Congress President Mr. Atulya Ghosh.—PTI.

Rice Supply To Kerala

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

THE Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, made it clear in the Rajya Sabha today that it was not the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government to supply rice to Kerala State for running fair price shops.

Mr. Jain, who was replying to a short notice question by Mr. Ram Sahai, pointed out that Kerala was part of the southern rice zone which was surplus in rice.

A Government could buy as much rice as it wanted from the open market within the zone and run its fair price shops.

The deficit in Kerala was more than made up by the surplus of rice in the rest of the southern zone. Government of India did not supply any rice for sale through fair price shops to the States of Madras, Mysore or Andhra.

Kerala had, however, been supplied about 40,000 tons of rice and had been loaned another 24,000 tons. Rice was moving freely on trade account into Kerala from other parts of the southern zone. Kerala Government could also buy rice for its own needs.

Mr. Jain said that during the control days, the State Government used to subsidise the sale of foodgrains to the extent of about Rs. 1.5 crores a year out of their own revenues.

It was decided last year that the Kerala Government would meet the cost of subsidy up to Rs. one crore.

Information available to the Centre did not indicate that they had incurred expenditure so far on this account of more than a few lakhs of rupees.

The question of the Centre giving any financial assistance in order to save the State Government from the extra cost of subsidy did not, therefore, arise.

Mr. Jain, however, said that the whole position in Kerala would be discussed today with the Kerala Food Minister.

EXPORT OF GUAR GUM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Government of India has decided to allow export of guar gum, having eight per cent protein content, by the established exporters also upto December 31, 1958 in addition to the manufacturers, to all permissible destinations excluding the portuguese possessions in India on the basis of hundred per cent export of guar gum made by them during any one of three financial years ending 1956-1957, says a trade note issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

The government has also decided that borax, batteries special (non-commercial), ferro-manganese, neat oil and oleum vitaminatum, and imported gum benzamin (benzonum) will be licensed freely for export to all permissible destinations except the Portuguese possessions in India.

Tribute To Late H. K. Patel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Glowing tributes were paid to the late Mr. Hirjeebhai K. Patel, a Presidency Magistrate, and "a fearless social worker at a condolence meeting at Cama Hall tonight.

The meeting was held under the auspices of several social welfare institutions.

Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas, a leading lawyer and close associate of Mr. Patel, presided.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the Bombay Municipal Corporation to rename the road adjoining Mr. Patel's residence (Sonavalla Buildings, Tardeo) as Hirjeebhai K. Patel Road.

Mr. Vyas spoke on his work in the field of education and said that Mr. Patel was a member of the executive committee of the People's Education Society. He was also connected with several other educational institutions.

Mr. S. G. Shertukde, Secretary of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts Bar Association, Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta, a leading social worker of the Mahyavanshi community, Mr. P. T. Borale, chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee also spoke.

Foodgrains In Open Wagons

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27.

The Deputy Railway Minister, Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy, told Mr. Bhakt Darshan at question time in Lok Sabha today that about 419 maunds of wheat were declared unfit for human consumption by the Health Officer, Muzaffapur Municipality, Bihar, as they had rotted due to exposure to rain.

Mr. Ramaswamy said due to very heavy allocations of food grains, recently made for expeditious movement from Visakhapatnam port to Bihar, and the shortage of covered wagons, some movements were permitted in open wagons with the concurrence of the Ministry of Food.

The matter was under detail investigation and action would be taken against the staff if found responsible.—UPI.

Jain Idols Stolen

AHMEDABAD, September 27

Himmatnagar town police are on the look out of a burglar who is alleged to have decamped yesterday with the golden idols of Jain Tirthankars along with the ornaments from the Jain temple in the town.—UPI.

Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, arrived in Bombay from London on Friday by Air India International Super Constellation to attend the International Monetary Conference at New Delhi. He was received at the airport by Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

175 HELD IN ALIGARH STIR

ALIGARH, September 27.

THE total number of arrests in the food agitation in Aligarh district till yesterday was 175. Forty-one Communists were rounded up and arrested on Thursday.

Thirty-four of them were tried and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each.

LUCKNOW: Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, leader of the Independent Progressive Legislature Party, told UPI that he was sure the food tangle could be solved if the Government announced its decision to form an all party committee

However, it was necessary to define clearly how this committee would work.

Mr. Paliwal added that all the demands raised by different parties could be referred to this committee.

Grain dealers of Sitapur have decided to further lower the foodgrain prices after a week and sell wheat and coarse grains at the rate of two seers two chhataks and three seers a rupee in the open market, according to a U.P. Government Press note.

This decision was taken by the dealers at a meeting recently held at the residence of the Deputy Commissioner.

The dealers have also decided to refrain from exporting foodgrains from Sitapur to stabilise prices at a reasonable level.

RABI CAMPAIGN

U.P.'s Agriculture and Co-operation Minister Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, yesterday appealed to the legislators to work in the constituencies for October to help the Kisans to bring the maximum of land under rabi sowings.

He suggested that each legislator should call a meeting of the cultivators in each village and inquire about their requirements.

Mr. Gautam, who was addressing the legislators for the second day in connection with the food campaign, pointed out that the need of the hour was to increase production with whatever resources they could muster within 20 days.—UPI.

'Parties Must Have Code Of Conduct' — EMS

NEW DELHI, Sept. 27

Kerala's Chief Minister, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, suggested here today that there should be "a code of conduct," which will uniformly apply to the ruling party, as well as, to the opposition parties throughout the country.

The communist party, he said, would "wholeheartedly welcome such a code of conduct."

Addressing a Communist-sponsored public meeting, Mr. Namboodiripad said that it would be useless to go on repudiating the "unending series of charges" being levelled by All-India Congress leaders against the Kerala Government.

But, he added, he would "particularly like to deny" the latest allegation of the Congress President, Mr. Dhebar, that the Kerala Government was not fulfilling the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan.—PTI.

Padmini, Raj Kapoor and Lata Mangeshkar at the muhurat of "Jis Desh Me Ganga Bahti Hai."

Around The Studios

R. K.'s new picture "Jis Desh Me Ganga Bahti Hai" went on the floors last Monday at R. K. Studios. The 'Muhurat' was performed in the usual informal tradition of Raj Kapoor who is playing the leading role in the picture opposite Padmini.

Based on a screenplay by Arjun Dev Rashk, the picture is being directed by ace cinematographer Radhu Karmarkar.

Shanker and Jaikishen will provide music for lyrics by Shailendra and Hasrat.

★

A VETERAN in distribution field, Mr. Maganlal Desai (of Paradise and Diamond fame) stages a comeback as a distributor by floating Panchsheel Pictures—with a big drive of releases.

His initial release for Panchsheel is Chitrabharati's "Bhakta Prahlad" for Bombay city, suburbs and Gujarat, and Aden.

"Bhakta Prahlad" has Maruti, Tiwari, Achla Sahadev, Rajkumar, Kamal, Nirajjan Sharma and others in the cast. Direction is by Raja Yagnik while musical score is by S. N. Tripathi.

★

ON the auspicious Ganesh Chaturthi day, a Gujerati picture got going on the floors—Sadhana Chitra's "Kadu Makrani." Producer Champshibhai Nagda is sparing neither pains nor money to make this biographical picture of one of the famous outlaws of Saurashtra a stupendous one—in keeping with the subject.

Directed by Manhar Raskapur the picture has a cast that includes Arvind, Shalini, Champshibhai Nagda and Babu Raje. Camerawork is by Bipin Gujjar.

Messrs. Mahavir Pictures control all-world rights.

★

NEW Oriental Pictures' lavish production of "Dilli-Ka-Thug" will be presented to the censors next week to be followed up by immediate nation-wide release.

Nutan and Kishore share the stellar honour in this crime-musial-comedy which master showman S. D. Narang produced and directed. The music which has already become a craze with the radio, has been composed and conducted by Ravi for lyrics by Majrooh Sultanpuri, Shailendra and S. H. Bihari.

The highlight of the film is an eight-minute colour water ballet picturised on Nutan and a bevy of chorus girls by Cameraman Marconi.

Anita Guha in "Maya Bazar" coming soon.

'Sadhna' Tops Again All Over India

B. R. FILMS' "Sadhna," which is awaiting release at the air-conditioned Maratha Mandir, is winning popularity in all parts of India.

It is running to capacity houses at four theatres in Delhi in the fourth week. It is also vastly popular at Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Ambala, Jaipur and other places. From September 26 it was released at ten theatres in Calcutta.

Vyjayantimala and Sunil Dutt co-star with Leela Chitnis, Manmohan Krishna and Radha Kishen. Story is by Pandit Mukhram Sharma and lyrics by Sahir.

B. R. Chopra's direction is praiseworthy.

Silver Jubilee Of Wadia Movietone

WADIA Movietone which ranks among the early institutions of the film industry completes its 25 years of useful service.

On September 28, 1933 Wadia Movietone's first talkie "Lale Yaman" was released at Super. Since then ever enterprising Wadia Brothers have continued to entertain millions of picture-goers.

During these eventful 25 years Wadia Movietone has offered a variety of films ranging from stunt thrillers to stunning socials and from musical extravaganzas to mammoth mythologicals. Some of these films have proved a big hit and are still proving a popular draw wherever released.

It will be interesting to note that Wadia Movietone's first talkie is still in circulation.

It is in the fitness of things that the Silver Jubilee of Wadia Movietone should be celebrated.

TYPHOON LASHES TOKYO

TOKYO, September 27.

STORMS AND HEAVY RAIN IN THE WAKE OF THE TYPHOON "IDA" YESTERDAY CAUSED THE WORST FLOOD DISASTER TOKYO HAD EVER SEEN.

Some 1,300,000 persons suffered damage to their homes, and train schedules on the main railroad lines were disrupted. Most suburban trains were also held up.

The disaster relief law was enforced in Tokyo to cope with the flood.

Traffic in the Japanese capital came to a stop.

Eastern Japan is feared to have suffered heavy loss of life and damage to property as a result of the typhoon.

One landslide, in Yokohama, caused by heavy rains, claimed six lives and injured 23 persons.

In Tokyo one person was drowned as rivers overflowed their banks, and another two were electrocuted by power lines hanging from electric pole.

Subway and suburban train services were halted.

On the Pacific Ocean near Tokyo, at least 17 persons were missing as 26 freighters and fishing boats sent out distress calls.

Four vessels capsized, four went aground, and five sank.

The others were drifting on rough seas, with mechanical trouble.

Toll from the typhoon mounted to 67 killed as the biggest postwar rainstorm whipped past Tokyo in north-northeast direction to pass out into Pacific again south of Sendai.

Persons injured increased to 151 while 39 were missing.

Wind velocities at fringes rated from 48 to 98 miles per hour.

Casualties included 35 killed in landslides in Yokohama area alone. 1,200 schools children were marooned on bank of Tsurumi river in Yokohama when the river overflowed its banks. Five persons were swept downstream and lost.—UPI-AFP.

Masani's Motion On E.M.S. Telegram

Continued From Page 1

for not having done what I have been asked to do.

"Least there should be any sort of misunderstanding about what I had conveyed to the Speaker, I showed the Speaker the telegram itself because anything I might have said might perhaps not have completely satisfied the wishes of the Chief Minister of Kerala, who had been good enough to wire to me. I respected his confidence by conveying "he ontents of his telegram to the Speaker not only orally but also by showing the telegram itself."

The Home Minister said that he would have been really glad if the Speaker had not given his consent to Mr. Masani's motion. But the Speaker in his wisdom had been pleased to take a different view.

In view of the statement of the Chief Minister of Kerala that his first telegram to him (the Home Minister) was a confidential document, the committee (privileges) or the Speaker might be good enough not to ask him to produce it.

If he was asked to produce it he would not resist it. But he added, "I would appeal and plead with them not to insist on the production of a document which was intended to be a confidential one."

The Speaker also remarked that it was strange that the opposition found fault with the Home Minister, particularly when he had resisted producing the first telegram in the house.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, an elderly member of the Congress Party, the last speaker on the motion, made an earnest appeal to the house to treat the matter as closed.

He said that the discussion in the house had demonstrated adequately the feelings of the house in a matter of privilege.

The Chief Minister of Kerala had stated in his second telegram that he did not intentionally use the word 'slander.'

In these circumstances he said "if we do not drop the matter, we will be opening the road of controversy in this house and make the smooth running of democracy very difficult.

As the time was then nearing 2.30—the time fixed for the non-official business — the Speaker announced that the motion would stand over.—PTI.

Iran's Claim To Bahrein

TEHERAN, September 27.

The Shah of Iran today reiterated his country's claims to sovereignty over Bahrein, the British-protected sheikdom in the Persian Gulf.

He told Teheran newspaper editors assembled in his palace that Bahrein was an integral part of Iranian territory and he hoped it would soon join Iran.—Reuter.

Land Reforms In Syria

CAIRO, Sept. 27

President Nasser today introduced land reform laws for the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic.

In legislation similar to Egypt's land reform of 1952, he decreed that no one would be allowed to hold more than 300 hectares (741 acres) of land.—Reuter.

Democrat Out To Impeach Dulles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Senator Wayne Morse (Democrat), said yesterday that President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State should be impeached if they "persist in their recent foreign policy based upon warlike action over the Quemoys and Matsus."

Commenting on Mr. John Foster Dulles's New York speech on the Far Eastern situation on Thursday, Senator Morse, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "This evil man, bent on war, must be checked if our nation's glorious record of never having been an aggressor nation is to be preserved.

"We have no international law right on the Quemoys and Matsus and we will be an aggressor nation, if we become militarily involved there.

"We should defend Formosa to the hilt until its sovereignty is determined by the United Nations, but we have no business killing American boys over the Quemoys and Matsus.

"The leaders of the Democratic Party owe it to the American people to speak up in this hour of crisis. If Eisenhower and Dulles persist in their present foreign policy based upon warlike action over the Quemoys and Matsus, they should be impeached."—Reuter.

It Is Sheer Moonshine

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.

Soviet Rocket specialist Prof. Pokrovsky, called the American attempt to reach the moon "an adventure whose repetition is unlikely to end in success," the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

Prof. Pokrovsky told Soviet journalists that the rocket which launched sputnik three was hundreds of times more powerful than was needed to launch the American satellites, the agency said.—Reuter.

State Transport

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay State Road Transport Corporation has decided to restart its Excursion Services to places of scenic beauty and of tourist interest around Bombay and the programme for such Excursion Services on Sundays and Holidays for the month of October 1958 is as under: 2-10-1958—1. Bombay-Vaitarna-Tansa, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings. 5-10-1958—1. Bombay-Bhandardara Dam, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings. 12-10-1958—1. Bombay-Karla Caves-Walwan Dam, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings. 19-10-1958—1. Bombay-Vaitarna-Tansa, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings. 21-10-1958—1. Bombay-Bhandardara Dam, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings and 26-10-1958—1. Bombay-Vaitarna-Tansa, 2. Bombay-Vajreshwari Hotsprings.

Further details regarding the timings, Reservation facilities, etc. can be had from the Stand-in-Charge, Bombay Central State Transport Bus Stand (Telephone No. 74272) or the Dy. General Manager (Traffic) (Telephone No. 76221).

Two Persons Murdered

TIRUCHIRAPALLI, Sept. 27.

Pichai of Komatteri village, near here, was brutally murdered by some unknown persons on Thursday last.

The head and one of the hands were missing.

On information, the police rushed to the spot and sent the body for post-mortem examination. A case has been registered and investigation is going on.

A trolley man of the cement works was found murdered at Dalmiapuram yesterday. One person has been arrested by the police in this connection and further investigation is proceeding.—UPI.

CHINESE STEP UP BOMBARDMENT

TAIPEH, Sept. 27.

The Chinese Communists have stepped up their bombardment of the Quemoy islands, following yesterday's successful landing of supplies for the beleaguered Kuomintang garrison.

A total of 12,697 shells fell on the island group yesterday and 2,974 between midnight and 5 a.m. local time, a Defence Ministry Communique said.

More than 100 tons of supplies were landed by sea and air under American escort yesterday — the first time the Communist blockade has been broken for four days.

A security blackout has been placed on the operation and no official information, other than the fact that the convoy had completed its mission, has been released.—Reuter.

Kuwait Official Arrives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Khalid Lattif-el-Razzak, director General of Post, Telegraph and Telephones, Kuwait Government, and Mr. Soud Fozan, chief secretary to H. E The Crown Prince of Kuwait, arrived here by air from Kuwait late tonight.

They were received at the airport by, amongst others, office-bearers of the Indo-Kuwait Society. sgc3

Manhar and Nirupa Roy in "Pati Parmeshwar" released in Bombay last Friday.

ENTERTAINMENTS

FOURTH Forceful WEEK — Strange are the WAYS of Madame Fortune!

Tamilistan's SAHARA
LEKHRAJ BHAKRI
HEMANT KUMAR

MEENA KUMARI, Rajan, DAISY IRANI KANHAIYALAL, KULDEEP KAUR

KRISHNA Today 4 shows 11-45 2-45, 5-45 & 9

KASTURBA, NEW MODEL (Malad) (Kurla)

VENUS (K. Camp)
A Favourite Films Release.

A LYRICAL ROMANCE that fascinates

BEGAS presents SERAPHIM PICTURES'
LINDAGI ya TOOFAN
DIRECTION NAKHSHAB MUSIC NASHAD

NUTAN, PRADEEP KUMAR
YAKUB, MINU MUMTAZ, JOHNNY WALKER, OM PRAKASH

LAMINGTON
Today 11-30, 2-30, 5-45 & 9 A FAVOURITE FILMS Release

YOUNGSTERS IN LOVE ARE AT THE LONGEST STAGE OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR ADULTS ONLY

DEV ANAND, WAHEEDA REHMAN, JAGDEV, KAMMO, SUNDER AND BIPIN GUPTA

Chandra Films'
SOLVA SAAL
PRODUCED BY: CHANDRAKANT DESAI • DIRECTED BY: RAJ KHOSLA • MUSIC BY: S.D.BURMAN

IMPERIAL 3-15, 6-15, 9-15 and Sun. 12-15. A.B. 9-30 to 12 and 4 to 7

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GRASP THE NETTLE

THE deterioration in the quality of university and college teachers, both academically and otherwise, has been so disturbing in recent years that the proposed efforts of the University Grants Commission to lay down the necessary qualifications and remedy the existing defects have come none too soon.

The recent report of the Mudaliar Committee on the affairs of the Banaras Hindu University disclosed many a skeleton in its cupboard and the conduct of some of the professors has seemed such as to bring the profession into disrepute.

If this is an index of recent developments in the selection and recruitment of teachers in universities and colleges generally in this country it might well be that there are Augean stables to be cleansed, but the furore over the Banaras Hindu University Bill in Parliament should suggest that powerful vested interests have to be reckoned with.

★

FIRMNESS and determination are, therefore, expected from the University Grants Commission in exposing the evils, in determining the qualifications for teachers, in ensuring their enforcement and in seeing that undesirable elements are extruded.

From what Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, chairman of the Commission, says it may be thought that the Commission proposes to make a cautious beginning, limiting its initial efforts to the determination of merely academic competence of teachers.

Mr. Deshmukh says the Commission proposes to conduct a random sample survey of answer books examined by teachers to ascertain their competence and the necessary qualifications will be determined on the basis of data which the Commission is now collecting in different States.

★

UNDOUBTEDLY one important consideration for maintaining the desired standard and reputation of university education is in ensuring the recruitment and encouragement of such teachers who have the requisite academic qualifications, but there are other qualities which are no less essential.

It has been well said that much of the improvement in university education depends on the outlook and conduct of teachers in keeping close contact with students and in the constant testing of minds, so that attention is not concentrated merely on the kind of a lecture which is akin to a method of transmitting notes which do not enter the minds of either, as it is sometimes described.

As salary and service conditions improve to the desired level in universities and colleges, and the necessary proportion is maintained between the number of teachers and students in every institution, it should be possible to facilitate the realisation of this aim.

★

MEANWHILE, efforts must be directed towards the reduction or removal of some of the gross and long-standing defects, such as inadequte qualifications and a manifest lack of necessary calibre, which rapid and unplanned expansion of facilities in higher education might have compelled.

At one time the salaries of teachers were so unsatisfactory and inadequate even for bare subsistence that the introduction of necessary reforms might have seemed unrealistic, but recent improvements make this argument less tenable.

It must be realised that as the delay in removing the growing defects and deficiencies increases there is the danger of entrenched interests in the profession becoming more powerful and this reflection should induce the Commission and the educational authorities to grasp the nettle as quickly as possible.

General de Gaulle

De Gaulle Set-up For France

PRESIDENT GETS WIDE POWERS

By P.T. Chandra
Chronicle Correspondent

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION, WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO A REFERENDUM IN FRANCE AND THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, ON SEPTEMBER 28, WAS FIRST PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE BY GENERAL DE GAULLE, HIMSELF, ON SEPTEMBER 4.

He appealed for the support of the constitution which, he said, had been tailored "for this century and for the people we are."

He claimed that the constitution provided for a government made to govern and which will have time to do its task and for a parliament destined to represent the political will of the nation, to vote the laws, to control the executive branch, without pretending to go beyond its role.

"The country knows, he said "that the Fifth Republic would bring it a chance of hope, whereas the Fourth had nothing left in it but failures and abandonments."

The crowd applauded the General, but a few yards away the police clashed with Communists and other left-wing demonstrators.

There were violent scenes, resulting in injury to policemen and demonstrators.

How the French would vote today, remains to be seen.

Executive

The constitution provides for a strong Executive, headed by the President of the Republic and for a legislature composed of a National Assembly and a Senate, whose powers are much more limited than those enjoyed by the legislature in the Fourth Republic.

A key provision in the constitution is that the President is empowered to assume emergency powers if the institutions of the Republic and the independence and integrity are gravely and immediately threatened and if public authorities are no longer able to function.

The Premier, who held the principal executive post in the Fourth Republic, will be appointed by the President and would not be elected by the National Assembly.

He has the title of Prime Minister and not of President of the Council of Ministers (President du Conseil), which he held under the previous constitution.

Under the constitution it will only be possible to overthrow a government by a vote of censure by an absolute majority of the National Assembly.

Abstentions will count as voting for the Government.

Community

The constitution also establishes a French Community grouping metropolitan France with its overseas territories.

This community will be headed by the President of the Republic and will have an executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Members of the community may freely choose to remain within it or to gain independence by withdrawing from it.

Overseas territories may keep their present status or choose to become a department of metropolitan France or be member states of the Community.

The constitution is a document composed of 92 articles under 15 headings or titles.

A short preface and Title 1 deal with the democratic nature of the French State and Community and its ideal of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and state that its underlying principle is: Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Title II treats of the powers of the President of the Republic who is elected for a period of seven years by an electoral college composed of the members of parliament (National Assembly and Senate), regional and municipal councillors and members of the assemblies of overseas territories. (This electoral college will have about 75,000 members)

The President appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet members proposed by the Prime Minister.

The President may call for referendums on specific issues if this is proposed either by the government or by the two assemblies.

HE MAY CALL FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE SPEAKERS OF THE TWO ASSEMBLIES THIS IS FOLLOWED BY GENERAL ELECTIONS WITHIN A MINIMUM OF 20 DAYS AND A MAXIMUM OF 40 DAYS.

No dissolution may be called by the President for one year after such elections.

The President is the head of the armed forces.

Full Powers

Under Article 16, one of the most controversial in the constitution, the President receives full powers "when the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the execution of its international agreements are threatened in a serious and immediate fashion and when the regular function of the public powers is interrupted."

He must first consult with the Prime Minister, the Speakers of Parliament and the Constitutional Council.

Measures taken under these exceptional powers should "be inspired with the will to insure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means to accomplish their mission."

Title III treats of "The Government," which determines and conducts the policies of the nation and is responsible to Parliament (the National Assembly and Senate).

The first will be elected directly by universal suffrage, the latter indirectly.

An "organic" law, to be voted by Parliament, will fix the length of the legislature of each Assembly, the number of its voters and some of its rights.

Parliament will meet twice a year for a short session from October to December and from April for a period not exceeding three months.

Title V treats of the relations between Parliament and government and states that Parliament votes the laws, but may delegate its law-making powers to the government for a specific period of time.

During that period, the government may act by decree.

Once the budget has been voted the Parliament may not vote laws which call for either greater or lesser expenses on the part of the state.

Final Word

In case of disagreement over a law between the National Assembly and the Senate and after the votes in each Assembly, a mixed committee is chosen to propose a compromise text.

SHOULD THERE BE NO AGREEMENT ON THIS TEXT, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS THE FINAL WORD. A GOVERNMENT MAY BE OVERTHROWN BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY A VOTE ON A MOTION OF CENSURE.

This motion, before it may be voted, must be backed by at least one-tenth of the members of the Assembly.

In order to force the Prime Minister's resignation it must be voted by a majority of all the members of the Assembly.

The Prime Minister may stake the responsibility of his government either on a general policy declaration or a specific bill.

Unless a censure motion is proposed within 24 hours and passed according to the previous regulations, the government remains in office and the policy declarations or the specific bills are automatically adopted.

Treaties

Treaties and international agreements are dealt with under Title VI and must be the object of laws voted by Parliament.

An entirely new institution is created in the Constitution, the Constitutional Council, dealt with under Title VII.

This body is made up of nine members. They are elected for three years by the President of the Republic, and the speakers of the National Assembly and the Senate (each may appoint three).

They watch over the legality of elections and the constitutionality of laws.

Their decisions are final and apply to all public powers.

Title VIII, "Of Judicial Authority," departs little from previous judicial organisation in France with the exception that it is stated under Article 66 that "No one may be arbitrarily detained."

This is the equivalent of the habeas corpus regulation in Anglo-American justice.

Justice

Titles IX and X treat respectively of the High Court of Justice and the Economic and Social Council, bodies which have existed under the Fourth Republic.

The status of the overseas territories is treated under Title XI which states that it may be modified in specific cases by a law after consultation of the territorial assembly.

Article 76 states that if they so wish these territories may become overseas department (provinces), or member states in the Community. The Community is treated under Title XII.

It declares that member states have internal autonomy, but that the Community itself deals with problems of foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy and strategic raw materials.

Agreements between a particular state and the Community may amend this whether to extend or to limit the competency of the Community in the affairs of that state.

A court of arbitration decides in case of disagreement between the Community and any member state.

Secession

Under Article 86, the status of member states may be changed by agreement between the assembly of that state and the Parliament.

"UNDER THESE CONDITIONS," IT STATED, "A MEMBER STATE MAY BECOME INDEPENDENT."

It then ceases to be a member of the Community. Title XIII considers the possibility of entering agreements with other states for associations (such as the European Common Market) and Title XIV regulates methods of revising the Constitution.

It may be revised by referendum after having been approved by a vote of Parliament.

It may be revised without referendum if a three-fifth majority of voters in both houses approve the revision.

Title XV treats of the transition period until the various institutions called for in the Constitution are organised.

It means in effect that the government of General de Gaulle will remain fully in power until these institutions are in office.

It is stated that these institutions should function not later than four months after the Constitution is promulgated.

It specifically gives the government power to decide the electoral system which will be used to elect the Parliament called for in the Constitution.

"It's nice of you boys to help us with the decorating."

Women Smuggled As Cargo

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

BEERSHEBA, the Bedouin capital of Israel, is booming like a land speculator's Mecca.

In this frontier town any small shop on the main street is worth a $10,000 annual rental, despite dust bowl conditions.

Bedouins come to the markets armed with swords, daggers, rifles and pistols.

No other citizens of Israel are permitted by law to carry deadly weapons.

The Bedouins are allowed arms to help secure their camps against raids by other Bedouins from across the Jordan and Sinai borders.

There are 13,000 of them in the Negev.

They hold 270,000 acres of reserved land north and east of Beersheba, half of which is Arabia and as good as any land in Israel.

Bedouin wealth is counted in herds of cattle.

They will not hoard money. They invest it immediately in cattle or camels.

Women's value among the Bedouins is calculated and paid for in camels.

IN THE CURRENT MARKET, THE BEDOUINA IN ISRAEL IS WORTH ANYWHERE FROM FIVE TO 20 CAMELS DEPENDING ON HER BEAUTY.

But such is the depression in Jordan and the Gaza strip that a woman is worth one camel or about $300.

So it is cheaper to buy abroad and smuggle the goods.

It is a hard fact, according to the records, not one Bedouin woman has died in Israel during the decade of independence.

The female identity card carries no picture.

WHEN A BEDOUINA DIES, THE SHEIKS SAY NOTHING AND HER IDENTITY IS GIVEN TO ANOTHER WOMAN SMUGGLED ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

Beersheba is also the market for other illicit goods which the nomads bring by night from near countries.

There is a hard-to-suppress traffic in opium and hasheesh which crosses Israel between Jordan and Egypt.

Most of it is conducted by Bedouin infiltrators who still use the old caravan trails to run goods.

Chemicals Prevent Tooth Decay

By Nate Haseltine

DENTAL researchers constantly on the alert for effective chemicals to prevent tooth decay, have fascinating side discoveries as well.

RESEARCH dentists peering into microscopes instead of the profession's highly polished mouth mirrors have discovered that teeth can disclose their wearer's age.

The new age-determination by tooth surface examination was uncovered at the U.S. National Institute of Dental Research at Bethesda, a suburb of the nation's capital city, in the course of broader studies of tooth formation and development.

There, as in its companion institutes of the vast U.S. National Institutes of Health, scientists are attacking the chief health problems on an expanding scale. The National Institute of Dental Research is the newest of the seven institutes which comprise the arsenal of health operated by the U. S. Public Health Service.

The tooth-age findings have no direct medical importance but they have proved useful in criminal investigations and anthropological studies, where scientific sleuths have little more than tooth remains on which to work.

THE OBSERVATIONS ARE JUST A FACET IN DENTAL RESEARCH DIRECTED TO A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT PROBLEM, THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR THE EFFECTIVE CHEMICAL OR CHEMICALS TO PREVENT TOOTH DECAY.

In this quest, the Institute's dental researchers developed a unique way to study surface structures of living teeth. The technique provides a way to seek fundamental information on structural tooth surface changes in relation to growth and aging—and the effects of these changes by such chemical agents as the flourides.

Dentists are agreed that fluorides offer lasting tooth decay protection when incorporated in developing teeth either by direct dental application or through fluoridation of public water supplies.

Fluorides

No one knows how the fluorides protect the human teeth. If this mysterious process could be uncovered and explained, further dental research might yield even better chemical means to give individuals life time teeth.

"I wonder how Tommy's getting on with his arithmetic homework. He had a problem about the amount of time it takes two taps to fill a bath, if one tap—!"

Investigators at the National Institute of Dental Research have not found the biological answer to perfect tooth development. In their search they did find, however, that tooth surface wear is so uniform—even in persons of different nationalities and diet habits—that the wear patterns will disclose approximate age.

Dr. David B. Scott, who chose dental research at the institute in Bethesda over dental practice, said the new study technique will disclose one's age within five years (his most conservative estimate).

Decay Process

In their basic research projects, Dr. Scott and his associates are studying the alignment of crystals in teeth. They have been exploring under the electron microscope the tubiroscopic structure of the enamel prisms, millions of which are cemented together to form the outer covering of the crown of a single tooth.

Part of their problem is to try to find out what breaks down first in the start of the tooth decay process. They hope to find out, too, the relationship of microorganisms to this breakdown. It is apparent, Dr. Scott said, that the earliest part of the breakdown is characterised by loss of mineral.

Furthermore, he noted, there are indications that bacterial products rather than the germs themselves soften the tooth for eventual decay.

Dental researchers are agreed that tooth decay starts on the tooth's surface, and works inwards. This fact makes close scrutiny of the surfaces vital to the search for ways to combat decay. It is important, too, that such studies be concentrated on living teeth, in place within the living mouth.

To do this the dental investigators coat the subject tooth with a thin film of liquid collodion.

This material fills microscopic cracks, crevices and other surface structural formations. It is then peeled off as a "negative" replica of the tooth's topography.

At this point, the collodion reproduction of the tooth surface is bombarded vertically with carbon, coating the whole "negative" with carbon deposits.

The process is somewhat akin to electroplating, but it is done in a vacuum instead of in fluid solutions.

Carbon Replica

The collodion material is then dissolved away leaving a carbon replica, a "positive" reproduction of the tooth's surface. Finally, this carbon replica is put through another process. Its surface is bombarded at an oblique angle by vaporation in a vacuum of a heavy metal, such as palladium.

This "shadowcasting" process gives the surface replica three-dimensional appearance for better viewing in studies under either optical or electron microscopes.

The shadowed replica technique is now being used on special studies of tooth surfaces of persons drinking fluoridated water, and those who are not.

It is hoped that surface comparisons may give investigators a clue to how the fluorides work. Similarly, replica studies are of value in uncovering occupational hazards to teeth, especially for those occupations where the workers' teeth may be exposed to acids or acid fumes, Dr. Scott said.

Mouth Washers

The men and women researchers at the National Institute of Dental Research have not developed any new toothpastes or mouth washes to eliminate tooth decay. They are working at the non-commercial level on which new practical applications may someday be used.

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COTY SETS TAXING EXAMPLE

PARIS.

ONE of France's most honoured sports is beating the tax-collector — so much so that the authorities have long ceased to regard a man's tax return as anything more than a joke.

Instead, they rake in the cash they think they should get by slapping on a series of special taxes on what they call, "signes exterieure de richness."

In other words, if a man's tax form solemnly declares last year's profits at 5,000 dollars or so, he gets a special squeeze on the luxury yacht and the two Cadillacs he's still managing to support.

Same thing applies on what they call "appartments de luxe."

Last week the familiar little blue form was delivered to President Rene Coty at the Elysee Palace, telling him his de luxe official residence was going to cost him 300 dollars special tax.

Mistake? No. It was the President's own idea. Though legally he needn't pay a centime, he thought he'd set an example to the nation and personally instructed the Finance Ministry to tax him like all the other citizens.

Snubbed

TOP-FLIGHT painter Tou chargues has been drawing in the crowds with another of his one-man exhibitions.

He was wandering round the show the other day and was touched to see a small moppet of about five years staring glassily around her.

"Do you like my paintings, little girl?" he asked in the tone of a jovial uncle.

Replied the five-year-old in tones of deepest disdain: "I'm just here to wait for mama — I only like abstract art myself."

Inflation Note

FILM star Robert Cummings hurriedly moved out of Paris's exclusive Hotel Meurice last week. He had just learned his suite was costing 100 dollars a day — without food.

Our Paris Diary

From the Hotel Raphael, Mr. Cummings, now in a suite costing a mere 50 dollars a day, explained that he and his wife had arrived at the Meurice with two of their five children late at night.

The suite, normally reserved for the Queen of Greece, was the only accommodation available. They accepted it, but forgot to ask the price.

"I told them: 'You may think all Americans are made of money, but I'm only a movie star.'"

★

Francoise Sagan has been eking out the royalties from her books by doing a bit of criminal court reporting for one of the French newspapers.

Her favourite story is about the man on trial for murder who kept yelling from the dock: "Justice .... justice ..... I want justice."

To which the presiding judge returned sternly: "I would remind the accused that he is in a French court of law."

Childhood Days

WRITER Marcel Pagnol was persuaded at a dinner party to write an article on his childhood for France's leading women's weekly magazine, "Elle."

The directress, Helene Gordon-Lazareff, said she would send a messenger to collect it next day, but when the man arrived Marcel hadn't even started.

So he got down to it — but then he couldn't stop. Four days later he handed the messenger not an article but a book, "Le Gloire de Mon Pere."

Then he sat down and wrote a sequel, "Le Chateau de Ma Mere."

Got To Look Real

FOR five days, morning and afternoon, Francoise Arnoul and Charles Boyer held hands.

It was in the movie, "Paris Palace Hotel" in which she plays a pretty hotel manicurist and he a rich client.

THEY TELL US THAT AT THE END OF THE FIVE DAYS BOYER'S HANDS WERE SO TENDER FROM HIS CONTINUOUS SOAKING IN OILS AND WARM WATER AND THE FINGER NAILS SO PARED DOWN THAT HE NEEDED HELP TO PUT ON HIS COLLAR AND TIE.

FRANCE'S most popular illustrator Raymond Peynet — he's the one who does those delightful magazine sketches of the young lovers—is back from a holiday on the Riviera.... several pounds heavier.

"God knows why" moans Peynet, "but my wife and I let ourselves be talked into opening a "historical museum of spaghetti through the ages."

"After that, everytime we went into a restaurant the boss insisted we stuff ourselves on his own special family spaghetti recipe and give our advice as international experts.

"Funny thing is, neither my wife nor I like spaghetti."

'No' To Picasso

EIGHTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD author Somerset Maugham — he's "Willie" to his friends — owns one of the finest collection of modern art that you'll find outside a museum.

Down at his luxury villa Mauresque at Cap Ferrat hangs one of the gems of the collection — a 1904 Picasso called "The Death of Harlequin" and many people covet it — including Picasso himself. So much so that he's trying hard to buy it back.

But Willie has other ideas.

"I understand Picasso is trying to buy up all his early paintings as an investment. No doubt he thinks, as I do, that they are far better than the stuff he's producing now.

"It's too bad for him — he's not going to get this one from me."

Might Of The Meek To Counter Horrors Of Atom

GANDHI, the Apostle of Ahimsa, is God's answer to man's problems.

By Dr. John W. Rogers

GANDHIJI'S birthday falls on October 2. The author, a well-known Pacifist, makes an appraisal of his achievements in the evolution of a mighty weapon to rid humanity of the atomic nightmare.

He has been many things to many people—scourge and comforter; revolutionary and redeemer.

The measure of success of this prophet of the Atomic Age is calculable in terms of the satisfying quantum of individual happiness, as is definable in the totality of its contribution to world peace Gandhi fulfilled in many ways the many needs of mankind

Counter-Blast

The problems of the modern age, multiplying inexorably, were becoming so threatening in character, so devastating in intensity that the very basis of human existence was at stake, with the calamitous advent of the atom bomb

And as though in anticipation of the manufacture of the 'ultimate weapon,' Gandhi perfected his immediate remedy of non-violence. Gandhi had to find one super-remedy to solve the chain reaction of ills that had beset mankind.

Gandhian invention of non-violence is at once a perennial counter-blast and also a standing safeguard against any ultimate missile of destruction.

War-Scarred

He set himself the task to outwit the machine-made warmongers—flourishing the Atom-bomb and the H-bomb.

He was against machines because machines made man idle and Satan found mischief for idle hands.

He found a world overwhelmed by the calamities of war and hatred. He found great nations of the West blinded by their colonial conquests and by their scientific discoveries. He found the subject nations crippled and helpless. He found the masses poor and illiterate.

There were a hundred problems that had to be solved. He undertook the self-imposed task of devising one infallible remedy applicable to the exigencies of the time, but also capable of utilisation for any given emergency.

He patiently experimented and announced his super remedy of non-violence.

BEFORE RECOMMENDING IT FOR UNIVERSAL APPLICATION, HE TESTED AND RE-TESTED IT IN THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH AND FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

He found that non-violence admirably suited as a balm to the bomb-scarred world.

In India, non-violence or Ahimsa was an accepted article of faith by all religious followers. But it was only a tenet of faith and was conditioned by the four factors of time, place person and purpose.

But to Gandhi violence was completely a taboo; there was to be no violence of any sort in thought, word or deed. He could not tolerate violence in any sphere of life.

Anarchist

He was a super-anarchist in the sense that he opposed any organised governance. His argument was that the very nature of Government and the mere existence of a Government needed to be upheld by force. He would therefore have nothing of it; there should be no super-imposition of any outside force. So everybody was to be his own policemen; free will to be the judge of all action and one's conscience, the chastiser.

Gandhi's emphasis was on duty—duty not as we understand it in the ordinary sense of the performance of our social, political or even religious obligations.

But he had the ideal of a higher duty of a self-imposed discipline untainted by fear or favour and executed solely for the purpose of doing service to humanity.

His ideal society was one where there was no ruler or ruled: no government to regulate and no authority to be feared; but where every individual was to be his own governor and where everyone would conscientiously strive to work for the good of all mankind without any distinction of race or colour or religion. It is to give practical shape to this ideal that the Sarvodaya movement has been founded and is functioning.

Sarvodaya

"Change of heart" was a favourite phrase of Gandhi to demonstrate the efficacy of his non-violence. The aggressor must be made powerless to continue his aggression by non-resistance and non-retaliatory attitude and action of the "victim."

Not only should the injured party not retaliate but must eschew all thought of retaliation. No violent thought should be harboured; no violent deed should be essayed; no violent speech engaged in.

Every one has heard the story of how Gandhiji kept on his desk the three 'model monkeys"—one with its hands clasped against its eyes, the second with the hands cupped against both the ears; and the third with its hands against its mouth. The monkeys symbolised the three virtues; see no evil; hear no evil; speak no evil.

Such then was the basis of his non-violence. He took it not

MAHATMA GANDHI

as the supreme virtue but made it the supreme religion itself. The complement of Ahimsa is Truth or Satya.

PERFECT TRUTH AND ABSOLUTE AHIMSA ARE THE TWIN FACETS OF THE BASIC REALITY OF EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Truth and Ahimsa to Gandhi were the inseparable and the fundamental factors of life.

Increasing evidence of the efficacy of non-violence and the need for its increasing application in human relations are becoming clearer and greater as we proceed with nuclear discoveries.

Violence and war should have no place in human relations and in any scheme of human governance. That is the cry that is now resounding from one end of the earth to the other.

All nations ask for peace. For violence is sure to beget more violence; war will end disastrously Therefore, non-violence is the only remedy to bring the world back to sanity, to political normalcy and economic equipoise.

Yardstick

Gandhi was unique in his methods He did not want to found a religion but has left a legacy of a universal cult of brotherhood more potent than any faith so far.

He did not want to preach any philosophy of his own. Still Gandhi is permeating the whole world. Gandhi has become the measure of human endeavour and service to humanity.

He has hobnobbed with the highest in many countries but at the same time mixed freely with the lowliest; he lived in palatial mansions but found solace in sweeper's slums; he knew the height of fashion but dressed only in loin cloth; he knew the taste of rich and sumptuous food but partook of frugal fare of fruits and nuts; he wielded immense power in high places, but remained humility incarnate.

Of him, we can say in the words of the poet:

"His magic was not far to seek —
He was so human. Whether strong or week,
Far from his kind he neither sank nor soared.
But sate an equal guest at every board;
No beggar ever felt him condescend.
No prince presume; for still himself he bore
At Manhood's simple level and wherever
He met a stranger, there he left a friend."

No Crisis For Mid-East Woman

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

WHEN the world's umpteenth Middle East crisis was being thrashed out at the U.N. someone's casual mention of a place called the Arab Information Centre had an interesting ring.

A foray to their 56th Street offices seemed in order.

In the unlikely confines of an off-Park Avenue office, one Mid-East mystery was cleared up—the Western vision of a veiled, mysterious woman of the East was dealt a shattering blow.

Seems the Arab woman was her own boss 10 centuries ago; years before North American womanhood decided to take a few scalps for the right to vote. Harem? Phooey!

The Arab was an unbeaten fighting man in those days, largely it appears, because of the unbeaten Arab woman.

"If you cannot protect us from the enemy," they'd whisper sweetly on the eve of battle, "you are not our husbands."

Arab Law

They weren't joshing, either. Under Arab law, a woman chose her own husband and, if he "displeased" her, got rid of him, They'd have had no use for a Middle East Reno.

With the coming of Mohamed, in 611 A.D., things got even better.

SHE COULD KEEP HER FAMILY NAME AFTER MARRIAGE; OWN PROPERTY; PRACTICE A TRADE OR PROFESSION; AND BE LEGAL CUSTODIAN OF MINORS.

And since the Prophet insisted "acquisition of knowledge is incumbent on every Muslim man and woman," she didn't have to sit still for any condescending breakfast table chit-chat from the family Ph.D. She knew more than he did.

They didn't stand for any male interference when it came to fashion either. One Arab husband suggested a veil when he should have known better.

God's Gift

He was told: "On me God has set the seal of beauty and I rejoice when my beauty is seen and the mercy of God is therein acknowledged. Never shall I cover my face, for no flaw or fault finds a place in God's works." Talk about a comment stopper!

Psychology? It was working for the Arab woman 10 centuries before today's scientists ever heard of it. This is what a mother wrote her newly married daughter, for instance:

"Be attentive to everything which interests your husband and which he is sensitive to.... Never treat him in a humiliating way, especially in front of others."

RELAX. Do as I do. Double the fingers up to a fist. I take it, you have an index finger, also known as "fore-finger."

All right. Stick it out. Hold it up straight. Now stick out the middle finger and hold it up, too, making a V sign.

Out with the third, the ring finger—stick it up, too Three fingers up, in a row.

And now—hold up the "pinkie" —the little one at the end of the palm — *but not all of it.* Bend it to show only half.

That will make three fingers and a half up. Try it. Go ahead. Three fingers up and half of the pinkie.

None of the three fingers must bend. Only, the little one. Try it.

You can't? No need to tell me. I know, you can't. On the other hand, if you can, you are not a man. You are a mollusc. I am not talking to molluscs.

★

"What's it all about?" You may well ask. It happened twenty one years ago, to be precise, and I wouldn't have dug it up at all if someone had not been mentioning it in his book.

But the reference was a passing one.

TRY IT

Perhaps, you would like to have the full and unexpurgated version of it.

Believe it or not—it is all the same to me—but the Senoia Gramophone Company wanted a record of my voice.

I asked them why. They said that it was "for posterity." I didn't like that "posterity," for I hadn't seen sixty yet.

But they pointed out that Caruso and Chaliapine had given their voices before sixty. So, I agreed.

Now, before I proceed further, I ask you to note one thing.

At every step of the story, you will find what they call "living testimony." I have already given you the name of the company. There will be others—all alive and kicking.

I had to say that for I have lately noted a curious tendency to doubt some of my statements.

The proprietor of the concern was a real gentleman. He lugged me and my companion into his car and after travelling nearly a hundred miles —decanted us in front of an impressive bungalow at Dum Dum. It couldn't help being impressive.

It had all the ear-marks of a first-class morgue. I had not the least doubt that at nights it was haunted.

★

There were people sitting on the verandah, all looking impressed, with a sort of predentist's-parlour look on their faces. I was told that they were awaiting their turn to give their voices. "For posterity."

There was also a very bright young man pottering about who would record our voices. He didn't seem to have a care in the world.

Cheerfully, he started talking about the pleasures of the table—the post-mortem table. The more he talked, the more we were impressed.

And now, I am coming to the crux of the whole business.

This young man warned us that the maximum time allowed for recital on one side of a record was three minutes and twenty seconds. *Not* three minutes and a half, as I had been told before. The extra ten seconds was wanted for what sounded like "eccentric circles."

That was a nuisance and a menace. I had already rehearsed the piece sixty-five times at home, and now it meant cutting out two of my fruitiest gags and also fresh rehearsals with the truncated version.

Incidentally, the title of my piece was "A Watch in Pickle." Later, it appeared in print under the cognomen of "Tempus."

★

You know who my companion in the *cortege* was? No less a person than *the* Balai Chand Mukherjee—"Banaphul" to you. His piece was "Sala"—meaning, of course, *joruka bhai*—wife's brother.

The period of waiting was not a happy one. There was a funny pit-a-pat sound under the trouser-band. There were other sounds.

Distinctly, I heard a cat mewling. The proprietor, however, assured me that it was no cat but only one of the corpses. No cat in that bungalow.

After ages of waiting, we were led into the chamber, "Banaphul" and I.

It was a big hall, with a divan where the subject sits facing a mike.

Next to the hall is a closet where that young man sits winding his reel and keeping one eye on you to see that you keep to the routine and don't pinch the mike.

An oblong piece cut out in the dividing wall lets him do all this.

★

I wanted "Banaphul" to have the first whack but the proprietor wished to give me precedence on the ground that I was the older man.

His point was that I was nearer "posterity" than "Banaphul" and so should go in first. On that I went out and refused to return.

The proprietor followed me and begged me not to be hard. He agreed that I should go on after "Banaphul."

I relented and told him to call me when "Banaphul" had finished. I had no idea how he fared. All I saw was that he was smiling when I returned to the room. That seemed to be "all to the mustard," and I sat down to my turn.

For a start, it was excellent going, and I was just warming up to the job when—out of a blue sky a man with the face of the first Grave-digger dropped before me and held up a finger. The right fore-finger. Nobody said a word. He just stood there, sticking that finger up.

I took it to be just one of those things which happened in this operating theatre and proceeded.

In a flash, the man held up another finger—this time, the middle one—And then I understood. How I wish I didn't.

★

The man was checking the minutes. Presently, he would hold up the ring finger to register the passing of three minutes ..... And then, ... then....then WHAT? Twenty seconds would remain.

How was the man going to show twenty seconds with his pinkie? It couldn't be done. No man could possibly do it. Not with the other three digits up!

I knew nobody could do it because, if we had tried it out at school once, we had tried it out two hundred times.

Many a sugar stick had we snaffled out of cubs fresh from the country by egging them on to take that bet.

Myself I had thousands of "lines" to my credit for demonstrating it during the Maths class.

And this fellow with the Grave-digger's face thought he could do it? Faugh! Impossible! It couldn't be done—or, could it?

So I mused whilst the seconds ticked by. I forgot to note that I had stopped speaking as I mused.

★

What I do remember is that I gave a small cheer when I found that I was right. The fellow didn't even try.

There he stood, with only the three fingers up and not a sign of the pinkie. The young man came out of his closet and told me that that trial had proved a flop I must do it over again.

I agreed—on one condition. That man must not be in the room. I would keep an eye on a nuge wall-clock in the room and that would be good enough for me. No fingering business.

After a good deal of argument, they gave way. I started again—and everything went off right as rain.

Incidentally, that record did not live long.

At New Delhi, after a soiree where it was played, I gave a lift to a guest in my car forgetting that I had placed it on the seat next to me. He sat on it.

You try it, if you haven't tried it yet. Three fingers stiff and up. And then, the pinkie—half of the pinkie—without any of the three bending..... You can? Then you are a crab. I am not talking to crabs.

PATTER By *ASUDE*

NO HIP-WIGGLERS

Chronicle Correspondent

THE BIKINIS FLOURISH ON THE RIVIERA AND NUDE DANCING CAPTIVATES LAS VEGAS. THE UNDULATING BELLY-BELLES OF PRIM AND PROPER EGYPT TODAY ARE "COVERING UP."

The morality police have cracked down again on the banks of the Nile where the Blue laws have been showering down ever since Nasser took over six years ago.

No longer can midriffs, bare shoulders or undraped torsos be displayed in public by the nation's 2,000 hip-wiggiers, who somewhat snobbishly refer to their famous belly dance as "Oriental Terpsichore."

The official order threatened a serious "G-string crisis" at first.

But the torso tossers meekly accepted the cover-up decree "in the interest of public morale"—just the way all the other blue laws have been swallowed since the Revolution.

NOT ONLY IS PROSTITUTION NOW OUTLAWED THROUGHOUT EGYPT, BUT A BOY WHO WHISTLES AT OR FLIRTS WITH A GIRL IN PUBLIC IS LIABLE TO THREE MONTHS IN JAIL.

Taxis leave their lights on when a couple gets in—even if they are sister and brother.

Handkissing is frowned on, and alcoholic drinks are banned from official functions.

Cairo is still agog over the recent arrest of a 45-year-old Egyptian woman on charges of "procuring" young shop girls and students for the pleasure of the free-spending, fun-loving Saudi Arabian princes who dazzle the Middle East with their Cadillacs and bank rolls.

There was also the case of one young man who chanced to engage in a sportive bit of leg pinching with the woman seated next to him in a darkened Cairo theatre.

UNFORTUNATELY, FOR HIM, SHE TURNED OUT TO BE THE WIFE OF A SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL. ONE SINGLE PINCH COST HIM SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

Smoking hasheesh these days brings stiff penalties here— 15 years behind bars. It's life for those caught peddling it.

For every Doxy who's caught "soliciting", it's two years in jail and a hefty fine.

Even Port Said, once the clearinghouse for international dope rings, white slavers and smugglers, today is as quiet as a Sunday afternoon in Westminster Abbey

Watchdogs called "morality cops" lurk around every corner.

Devout old ladies who totter off passenger liner for a quick look around find nothing to complain about these days except perhaps the persistent smells of the orient.

THE MORALITY COPS HAVE CLEARED PORT SAID OF STREET-WALKERS AND SHADY CHARACTERS, WHO ONCE OPENLY PEDDLED EVERYTHING FROM DUBIOUS APHRODISIACS TO THE MOST UNINHIBITED FRENCH POSTCARDS.

Even beggars are now a rarity

Egypt still has its share of night clubs, a lot of them sleazy enough with their low lighting and heavily made up, hip-swinging cabaret girls.

But the cops are rough on any hanky-panky, particularly involving the foreign "artistes"

All foreign entertainers—be they Syrian, Lebanese, German, Greek, Italian or American—are subject to nightly "bed checks".

After the cabarets close at 2 a.m., they must go straight to their hotels or pensions.

IF A CUTIE IS NOT HOME WHEN THE COPS COME TO CHECK, A POLITE DEPORTATION ORDER ARRIVES IN 24 HOURS.

There are a couple of licensed Cairo casinos for carefully-supervised gambling, but they're "off-limits" to Egyptians. Only foreigners are allowed to gamble— after showing their passports.

Vienna's First Coffee House

VIENNA.

Vienna's coffee houses, as much part of the Viennese scene as the Opera, Strauss waltzes and the not-so-blue Danube, this year celebrate the 275th anniversary of their foundation.

In keeping with Vienna's reputation as a hotbed of espionage, the cross-roads, of Central Europe and the gateway to the Balkans, the first coffee house was founded by a professional spy of mixed Serbian, Polish and Ukrainian extraction.

When Vienna was beleaguered by the Turks in 1683, Kolschitzky made several courageous expeditions "behind the lines" of the Turks. When the siege was lifted, he was allowed to choose what prize he wished from the rich booty the Turks left behind.

To everyone's surprise, he asked for, and obtained, a few hundred sacks of strange green beans found in the Sultan's tents and which no one else knew how to use.

But Kolschitzky, who was acquainted with coffee, knew what to do with them.

From the city fathers he obtained a concession and opened Vienna's first Coffee House in 1683.

The only public celebration of the anniversary will be a High Mass in Saint Stephen's Cathedral in the shadow of which Kolschitzky opened his first real coffee house.

Among famous coffee houses was the so-called First Coffee House where Beethoven sometimes played the piano, and the Second Coffee House, where Johann Strauss the Elder gave concerts.

India Needs More Sanctuaries To Save Wild Life

A COUNTRY'S wealth lies not only in its minerals or oils, agriculture or industries, but also in its wild life and the discriminative measures taken, for its preservation, as studies in zoology and natural life confirm.

In the words of an eminent naturalist, "while forests preceded civilisations, deserts—only succeeded them."

India's rich and varied wild life is now, more than ever, regarded as one of her treasured natural assets. The days of widespread and often indiscriminate "Shikar" are over; today it is a matter of preserving with great care and abiding interest, what little is left to avert total extinction.

FORTUNATELY, THE GUN IS GRADUALLY BEING REPLACED BY THE CAMERA.

Real sportsmen with a true love of healthy adventure observe and carefully stalk to a closer distance, in order to 'shoot' rare animals and birds with a camera, without molesting them. The result is infinitely more satisfying: instead of the dead and stuffed skins, they have real and living pictures of wild animals, in their natural environment.

ONE-HORNED

Majestic and massive elephants still exist, in fair numbers in the deep jungles of north, east and south India, in spite of the fact, that modern ploughs and tractors have well nigh advanced far, into some of the jungles.

The fact, that these wild elephants occasionally raid crops, must be accepted as natural, since their feeding grounds are restricted.

The Indian one-horned rhino used to range as far west as Peshawar in the 16th century, but is now restricted to Nepal, north Bengal and Assam.

Many of them were victimised by Shikar and outbreaks of cattle-borne diseases. But now, they have been insured against destruction, by the Indian Board for Wild Life, and their number is about 440, inclusive of all jungles.

High value is placed on their horn by zoologists, and experiments have shown that agglutinated hair resting on the bone of the head forms into what appears as a horn, but not a horn in reality.

The main stronghold of the Indian rhino is the Kaziranga Sanctuary, near the Brahmaputra, in Assam, where some 250 animlas still survive—in the face of great danger from outbreaks of cattle-borne diseases.

WILD Life Week will be celebrated throughout the country from October 1.

In this article, a Special Correspondent analyses the rapid fade-out of the denizens of the jungle by indiscriminate shootings and killing by Shikaris, and urges the need for more sanctuaries to save wild life from extinction

The north-east and east Indian jungles are the "rendezvous" of the large and splendid wild buffalo. These generally live in large herds. Solitary bulls, roam hither and tither, and mix with the domestic herds, the result being cross-bred calves of good-stock, but of dubious milk capacity and troublesome behaviour.

INDIAN BISON

In the wild sanctuaries of Periyar in Travancore-Cochin, Bandipore in Mysore and Mudumalai in Madras, the Indian 'bison' or 'gaur' with its terrifying appearance can be seen along with the wild elephants.

One peculiar characteristic of the life of the Indian bisons, is that every herd possesses a 'master bull' which serves the cows.

Generally the 'master-bull' of one herd would not allow another 'master-bull' of the other herd into its own, and great bloody and gruesome fights would ensue on such occasions, resulting in destruction.

The spotted deer or chital, has a pride of place in Indian mythologies, poetry and art. India is fortunate today to possess in good numbers this beautiful spotted deer or chital, because its beauty and gentleness enslaved the shikari's gun, and he in dumb admiration turned his steps towards other animals, more fierce and cunning.

The Indian cheetah, has vanished from India.

JUNGLE KING

The King of the Jungle, the lion, is feared for its strength, admired for its majesty and rated for its noble qualities.

The Gir Forest of Saurashtra is the stronghold of the Indian lion. It is holding its own there, against the ravages of time and its changing onslaughts.

Ever since, man has invented the gun he became the enemy of wild life, penerating deep into the jungles.

It is estimated today that there are only 230 of these glamcats in existence, which cuts a sorry figure compared to the past.

The Indian Board for Wild Life has taken care about the protection of the Indian lion.

YET, IT IS SAID, THEIR GENERAL CONDITION IS DETERIORATING, DUE TO ISOLATED LIVING OF THE BEASTS IN THE FORESTS AND THE CONSEQUENT INABILITY FOR THE SEASONAL PROCREATION.

The Indian tiger is a flaming symbol of the forest, conveying a brilliant blend of terrific power, baffling cunning and admirable beauty of its skin.

The Bengal tigers are noted for their size and strength. Naturalists, zoologists have rightly remarked, the Indian tiger, 'spectacular, nocturnal, silent and cautious.'

It lives in dense forests, and at the least suspicion will avoid returning to its kill.

Therefore it has survived where the lion could not.

But even the tiger is in a precarious position, and it may very well become almost extinct, in 50 years' time, unless care is taken to preserve it in certain localities. The Indian Board for Wild Life, is taking all the measures to preserve the 'tiger life' of India.

BIRD LIFE

Of birds in India, ornithologists reckon, that there are 2,400 species and sub-species of which some 500 visit the South from the North in cold weather.

Bird sanctuaries, raised by the Government in different parts of the country, help to preserve bird life.

Ducks are popular among most people. They not only provide sport for the sportsman, but also serve as an attraction to the bird-watcher.

Horn-bills in north and eastern India, especially of the largest species, are very popular among the hillmen, because the feathers of the tail of these birds are used for their headdress.

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"Somebody tell that Highlander that the sporran is worn OUTSIDE the kilt before he tickles himself to death."

ORES FROM OCEAN FLOOR

By BILL PUGH

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE economic feasibility of "mining" the ocean floor for mineral-bearing rocks is being studied for the first time by engineers at the University of California at Berkeley.

In some areas, these ores are worth an estimated $1,500,000 per square mile.

According to Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes, Professor of Mineral Exploration, the existing technology is adequate to raise these minerals from some areas of the ocean floors right now. The problem is reducing the cost factor.

Called "nodules," the small, roughly spherical mineral deposits have been known to exist for about 75 years. The University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography "downwind" expedition early this year reported finding a rich store of the nodules near the French-owned Tuamotu islands in the south Pacific.

Nodules recovered in this area proved to contain about 25 per cent manganese, 15 per cent iron and lesser amounts of nickel, copper, and cobalt.

The Berkeley engineers are making studies to try to find methods of separating the various metals found in the nodules. If this is found economically feasible, the next step will be to study the problem of getting them from the ocean floors.

The engineers estimate that in a good location, a square mile of the sea bottom could yield about $750,000 worth of manganese ore, $40,000 of iron ore, $180,000 of nickel, $60,000 of copper and $500,000 of cobalt.

If it is possible to mine the nodules, the scientists said, the world would have an almost inexhaustible supply of most minerals.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

COLOURFUL LILTING HIGHLIGHT

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

DANCES, SONGS FOLLIES

SUNDAY GEM

Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished; but he that gathereth by labour shall increase.

JUDGED by continental standards the Carroll Wallace Follies currently playing at the Regal theatre would be considered a mediocre musical variety revue.

But Bombay is so starved for such "in the flesh" companies, that the two-hour entertainment provided by the band of twenty-two artists from Japan, Singapore and the Philippines could not fail to please local audiences.

The 25 non-stop items billed on the programme were replete with songs, dances and colourful costumes—the necessary ingredients of show business—and not a minute was lost between the presentation of the varied numbers.

Among the diverse presentations were the colourful Japanese dances, the naughty but nice French Can-Can, the torrid Spanish Pasoduhlo, the lilting waltzes and rhythmic rumbas, and the Marwari dance with Junko Hayakawa's rendition of "Mera Dil Ye Pukare."

The handsome Philippino Tony Estrado was an extremely pleasing singer. June Mok was another bright star in the musical horizon and the smooth-complexioned, black-haired Japanese cuties were certainly an eyeful to watch.

The statuesque blonde with her risque songs was Carroll Wallace, reminiscent of the Mae West glory, as "she" says (in determining the gender we only rely on outward appearances) "there are enough men in my life but not enough life in my men!"

A word about the musicians—they played non-stop for two hours in varied style and tempo, but it was a trifle too loud and in certain numbers, the harmonising was distinctly faulty.

"Arsenic"

DURING the past month Bombaites have been treated to a plethora of plays in a variety of languages—among these the Theatre Group's offering of the famous Broadway hit, "Arsenic and Old Lace" could be easily ranked in the top shelf category.

Critics might differ in their reactions to the aptness or otherwise of the director's treatment of a difficult theme which admits of more interpretations than one.

But when all is said and done, the T. G. presentation of Joseph Kesselring's masterpiece gave ample scope to the producer Farrokh Mehta and the cast to display their histrionic ability.

Joan Hague and Pearl Chowdhry as Martha and Abby Brewster, the maiden aunts who have such a delightful penchant for doing away with unattached and unsuspecting males, portray the "Old Lace" with convincing reality. They almost steal the play.

Richard Seldon gives a very satisfactory portrayal as the crazy but amiable brother Teddy who is eventually committed to an asylum, while Alyque Padamsee supplies the requisite eerie touches as the family black sheep, Jonathan whose Boris Karloff like appearance is a tribute to the make-up department.

Other adequate performances come from Bomi Kapadia as Dr. Einstein, Patrick Billinghurst whose Yankee accent added to the realism of his role of officer O'Hara, Rashne Mehta as the perplexed fiance, and Sylvester Da Cunha who raises many a laugh as the bouncing Inspector of the Asylum. His accent reminded us of a Bengali gentleman educated abroad. Producer Farrokh Mehta was a sound Brewster in more than one sense.

The decor and props were on the whole satisfactory, but the portrait conspicuous hanging on the wall, purporting to be that of a scion of the Brewster family, seemed to bear a striking resemblance to a decreased Parsi gentleman of our acquaintance!

In Voiles

KHATAU voiles in their varied hues, designs, texture and easy-to-afford prices, are finding increasing favour with the Indian woman today.

In their small but neatly furnished, air-conditioned show room at Churchgate Street, several women had gathered to watch a display of Khatau voiles by a group of attractive young models.

To blend with the theme of the decor, each creation of Khatau's had been given a name pertaining to the deep blue sea, and as the girls walked the platform, their outfits were described with such appellations as White Surf, Sea Spray, Shimmering Sands, Doldrums, Coral Flame, Pearl Oyster, Pandora's Treasure and Aphrodite.

The price list with the moderate figures being at hand, many an on-the-spot purchase was made by the feminine audience.

Various types of Khatau voiles were displayed at the Fashion Show held at the Khatau premises at Churchgate Street.

SPOTLIGHT

Chronicle Correspondent

PARIS.

IT happened on the tiny history-soaked island of Sainte Marguerite off Cannes where one of the big after-dark attractions is a "Son et Lumiere" show — a kind of outdoor combination of lighting effects on the ancient buildings and a narrated story of great moments on the island's history.

Into the island last week came a bright young sprig of Britain's aristocracy, 22-year-old Lord Willoughby de Eresby, son and heir to an ancient Earldom.

The night was dark and he strolled out on his balcony for a final smoke before turning in — when, wham!

Eight brilliant floodlights bathed his balcony in a revealing glare and showed an embarrassed Lord Willoughby in nothing but his underpants.

For a moment the onlookers were struck numb, then a roar of "Vive Milord Anglais" went up as Lord W. clutching the remnants of his dignity around him scuttled back to his bachelor bedroom.

WeddingChimes

AT All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, a simple and picturesque ceremony was performed, uniting Sigrid Dietmar and John Martin as man and wife.

The pretty young bride is the daughter of the German Consul-General and Mrs. Hellmuth Dietmar, who later in the evening gave a lavish reception to celebrate the happy occasion at Sans Souci, Ridge Road.

Flower baskets were arranged in colourful profusion and the drawing room was converted into a beautiful garden, where an elite gathering had been invited who extended their felicitations to the happy bride and groom.

Among the many guests who were cheerfully engaged in conversation were Mr. and Mrs. Ramnath of the Reserve Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Lergen Muller, Mr. Tarmoedji, Consul-General for Indonesia, Major-General and Mrs. Kirpal, Dr. and Mrs. Weingarten, Mrs. H. A. Vakil and Mrs. M. B. Spencer, the Maharaja of Porbunder, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Antia, Mrs. Ruth Krassman and Mr. and Mrs. Jogenson of the Netherlands Consulate.

Trays of delicious snacks did a constant round and the charming hostess, Madam Dietmar saw to it that everyone had a helping of the three-tiered wedding cake.

Sigrid and John have planned an extensive honeymoon in Europe and here's wishing this Anglo-German union many years of wedded bliss.

"Big T" Jazz

JACK TEAGARDEN, one of the leading jazz trombonists and an outstanding blues singer who is affectionately known as "Big T" will arrive here with his Swingin' Jazz Combo for a series of concerts early next month.

The group will appear at the Regal theatre at 9-30 p.m. on October 6 and in two open-air concerts at the Brabourne Stadium on October 7 and 8.

The concerts are jointly sponsored by the U.S. Information Service and the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation.

Other members of the Teagarden Combo are Max Kaminsky on trumpet, Don Ewell on piano, Jerry Fuller, clarinet, Stan Puls, bass and Ronnie Greb, drums—all of them jazz veterans who have been playing in leading bands for over twenty years.

One of the perennial idols of jazz, Jack Teagarden was a stellar attraction with Louis Armstrong's famous "All Stars" band and contributed much to the legendary orchestras of Ben Pollack and Paul Whiteman.

He has recorded with top jazz artists like Bessie Smith and Bix Beiderbecke and has had such musicians as Dave Tough and Stan Getz in bands of his own.

In summing up it is said that "Jack is to the trombone what Louis Armstrong is to the trumpet."

CITY SPORTS ROUND UP

By EDDIE

SOCCER history was made at the Cooperage on Sunday evening when Tata Sports Club ran out Harwood League champions without losing a single game. This, indeed, was a proud day for the Tata Club who have several other firsts to their credit.

To have played 18 games under all types of ground conditions and then remained unbeaten is something to remember.

Much of the Tata success goes to team work, but the splendid goal-keeping of Olympian Narayan contributed in a large measure to this success.

Since victories could only spell progress, it was goals that counted. Sugunan and Rajan, the two brothers, justified their positions in the Tata outfit by scoring whenever most needed.

The Tata side was not so star studded as to make a sure-footed victory, but it was the team-work—all pulling in the same direction—that brought splendid results. Football is a team game and must be played in that spirit.

Let us wish Tatas all the luck in their future games, especially the Rovers Cup. No local civilian side has yet won this coveted Bombay trophy.

Coaching Schemes

Bombay has taken to heart the report of the Ad Hoc Committee by taking immediate steps to improve the standard of sport.

They have already chalked out coaching schemes which should bring remarkable results if worked on the right lines.

Badminton authorities have appointed veteran and genial Laimohan Agaskar to conduct a coaching scheme for boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-two.

No doubt one would wish Agaskar all success, but I strongly feel that the badminton authorities should have instilled greater enthusiasm among the young school boys and girls by lowering the admissible age to ten or twelve.

Hockey too has envisaged a big plan which covers all the schools in the city. Each school has been asked to nominate its representatives for selection and coaching. Jimmy Nagarwalla, a strict disciplinarian, has been entrusted with the task of licking them into shape.

In the past our school boys were given the benefit of coaching by Gentle, Johnny D'Souza and Owen Ferreira, but these were short term plans for a selected few. Coaches should be appointed zone-wise and the boys of different age groups should be taken up in South Bombay, Central Bombay, North Bombay and the Suburbs, east and west.

The Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Coaching Scheme have recognised the capabilities of N. K. Govind, a veteran footballer whose heart and soul is in the game. At long last he has received intimation from Delhi appointing him an RCS coach for which he has now to receive instructions from the WIFA as to his assignments.

Of course, the WIFA will utilise Govind's services to train the State XI, but then a long term policy among school boys would suit him much better.

Govind was also offered a six month assignment by Kerala under the RCS but they are unable to meet his allowances. He has been asked to reconsider his decision and lower his fees.

Badminton

The Cricket Club of India's Open Badminton Championships have again attracted three foreigners in Lim Say Hup, of Malaya, C. Wattanasin, of Thailand, and Miss Pattabongse, also of Thailand.

These simple visitors have made no boast of their performances, though their reputation has preceded them by word of mouth and their deeds in the Malayan Tournament.

Wattanasin beat Finn Kobberro, the Danish champion, and Eddie Choong, the Malayan Champion, to ultimately become the champion in the Malayan championships.

As for Lim Say Hup, he is essentially a doubles player with a seriousness intermingled with casual beams of smiles in acknowledgment of his opponents better play.

I WAS SURPRISED THAT MATCHES WERE NOT RUNNING ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE, NOT BECAUSE OF LONG DRAWN OUT GAMES, BUT BECAUSE PLAYERS ARE HAVING THINGS THEIR OWN WAY, WHILE THE TOURNAMENT SECRETARY OBLIGES EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THEM.

There is some sort of order and decorum that must be maintained at all costs in running a tournament. Players, who do not report to the referee in time, must be scratched. Homi Contractor was not afraid to do it to a Dane. Why should not our referees instil some sense of discipline in our players by being firm?

The visitors have yet to meet real opposition. It is therefore difficult to gauge their potentialities. But one thing is certain, they use their brains to outwit their opponents—depending on his calibre.

Squash

The Western India Squash Championships are almost in their concluding stages at the CCI. Madhav Apte, our Test cricketer, has also made out good as a squash player. I am sure that his worthy opponent in the final, Anil Gupta, will have a tough time trying to beat him.

The absence of star names robbed the tournament of much of its glamour. But I understand that the top rungers will be here soon for the National.

Billiards

Quite an interesting end to a long drawn out Billiards League was witnessed during the mid-week when the championship went to Vissanji Club "B."

Vissanji Club were certainly lucky. Had it not been for the surprise defeat of ACC "B" at the hands of Byculla YMCA in the final play-off, Vissanji's would have been second in the league tally. But that defeat put them on a par necessitating a decider.

Vissanji's didn't miss the bus. They took up courage and made the most of what fate had decided should be theirs. It was a clear win.

And now a pat on the back for the organisers of the League. They certainly did a grand job. It was a tournament well conducted and the man behind it was Nalin Vissanji.

MANHATTAN PHONETICS

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

New York pronunciation can throw out-of-towners so thoroughly that at least one Manhattan business firm lists itself in the phone book under phonetic spelling with a Manhattan accent.

A helpful friend suggested calling "Bonds N' Noble" during a search for a couple of out-of-print book. Under "Bonds and Noble" it said "See Barnes and Noble," an august purveyor of books here.

For when a true New Yorker says Barnes, it sounds exactly like Bonds, and the firm knows it.

India, Japan Face Common Problems

By Chandra Dhar Sharma

DR. RAJENDRA Prasad is on a state visit to Japan, reciprocating the goodwill mission of Kishi. This article gives a pen-picture of the "Land of Thousand Islands" and its big role in culture, commerce and industry.

JAPAN, the land of the rising sun, is an insular country situated in the far eastern extremity of the Asian continent.

Geologically speaking the entire area is the product of the series of volcanic eruptions in the north Pacific. Even today the country has more than 58 active volcanoes.

These volcanoes may seem a disturbing feature to the outside world, but they are of great economic importance to the Japanese people. The richness of their soil is mainly due to these eruptions.

ATTRACTIONS

The country consists of more than 3,000 minor islands and four major islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu. It is because of the multiplicity of these islands that Japan is known as "the land of thousand islands." Its area (141,529 sq. miles) is one-eighth the size of India and its coast line (17,150 miles) twice that of the United States.

Nestled between the two seas Japan is essentially a maritime country. Its harbours, Yokohama and Kobe, are the busiest in Asia.

The country provides opportunities to tourists of all tastes, and temperament. Its green dales, running brooks, and towering cliffs, are things which none can afford to miss.

The large number of spas and lakes dotting the pine-clad shores are an added attraction.

Besides, the country has no rigours of weather; it is rather noted for its mild and temperate climate.

Its temperate climate is mainly because of its location near the confluence of "Kuroshio" and "Oyashio"—the hot and cold currents originating from north of Philippines and the Arctic respectively.

The country is also rich in flora and fauna. Deer, bears, boars, hares, ducks and pheasants are the important denizens of the forest. As regards flora, cherry and lily-white grow wild in the forests of Japan.

History is silent about the origin of Japanese people.

IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE PRESENT JAPANESE NATION ORIGINATED FROM AN AGGLOMERATION OF THREE MAIN STRAINS — MONGOLIANS, MALAYANS AND THE ABORIGINAL AINUS.

The present Royal family of Japan is said to be the descendant of these Yamato rulers. It was during the Yamato overlordship that the first contacts were made with the outside world, especially Korea and China.

These contacts resulted in the introduction in Japan of various Chinese arts like smithy, ship-building and tanning.

However, the centralised government was established only towards the end of the sixth century.

This century also saw the introduction of Bhuddhism (538 A.D.) in Japan. Buddhism of the "Mahayana" school was the first to make inroads into the country.

The earliest convert to this new faith from the Royal House of Japan was Prince Shotoku Taishi.

It was under his regime that the famous "Great Reform" which revolutionised Japanese life and administration was successfully carried out.

It was during the Muromachi period (1338-1573) that from a group of isolated people, Japanese developed into a powerful maritime nation. Japanese merchant ships began to visit ports in distant countries, including India. The imports from India mainly consisted of spices, cotton, gold and swords.

CHRISTIANITY

Portuguese traders were the first people from the West to land in Japan in 1543. Incidentally, they were also the first people to introduce the Bible—the instrument of peace, and the fire-arm—the instrument of violence, to Japan. The Portuguese were followed by the Jesuits and the Spaniards.

The Jesuit missionaries led by St. Francis Xavier were soon able to convert large number of people including the forceful Daimo vassals of the south. In order to promote mercantile interests, the new religion received special favours from the State.

Christianity brought the Japanese in contact with foreign ideas and thoughts. Consequently with the aid of Western technology and scientific knowledge; the country became one of the leading industrial powers in less than half a century. Japanese goods began to flood the markets in all lands.

Japanese nation in the present form is more a creation of the Meiji era than that of any other.

This industrial expansion, however, created certain complications as well, which finally resulted into two big wars—the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

The trade rivalry which caused the earlier conflicts also became the main reason for the two World Wars of our time.

In the First World War, Japan sided with the Allies in pursuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance concluded in 1902.

On the other hand during the Second World War she chose to stand against the Allies.

After remaining for seven years under Allied Occupation Forces, Japan again became a member of the family of free nations on the conclusion of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in September, 1951.

TOLERATION

Japan is a land of many religions. Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, however, are the three major religions.

Shintoism is Japan's indigenous cult and it ordains its followers to worship the family as well as the Imperial ancestors. As a matter of fact Shintoism is no religion. Like other religions it has no sacred books, no dogmas and no moral code.

Buddhism which entered Japan from India through Korea during Shotoku Taishi regime had as many as eight sects by the close of the eighth century e.g. Tendai, Shingon, Zen, Jodo, Shin and Nichiren. The last mentioned sect professed Buddhism in its purest from i.e. as imparted by the Master Himself in India. Today Buddhism is the religion of half the Japanese nation.

IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT DESPITE THE PREVALENCE OF LARGE NUMBER OF RELIGIONS, THE COUNTRY HAS HARDLY ANY COMMUNAL OR RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

On the contrary, the religious harmony and amity in Japan is so great that every Japanese house has both the Buddhist and Shinto altars irrespective of the faith of the occupant.

A very interesting reference in this connection is found in the Japan Year Book of 1915. It says: "A new-born child is taken to Shinto temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity or success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple for burial."

GAY PEOPLE

Japanese, as we know, are gay people. The proof of their love for fun and frolic is found in their colourful festivals, beautiful gardens and the artistic wealth enriching various pagodas and temples.

Of all the arts professed in the country dance and drama have achieved the greatest perfection. Noh, Bunraku and Kabuki are the three main classical dramas. Noh which originated from the religious dances is now the most popular form of drama. Banraku on the other hand is a puppet show and is mainly employed to handle historical and social themes. Kabuki, the third important classical form incorporates the fine points of both the Noh and the Bunraku. It is performed all the year round.

With population figures at 89,300,000 Japan ranks fifth in the world. On the contrary, she has limited land and negligible mineral and other natural resources.

Japan probably has the acutest population problem in the world.

The food problem in Japan is very much identical to that of India.

Like our National Government, Japanese authorities have also launched upon an ambitious Five-Year Plan aiming at the establishment of a self-sustaining and independent economy. This Five-Year Plan promises employment opportunities to the swelling number of unemployed and under-employed people.

Cherry blossom and Five-storied Tagoda in Uneno Park Tokyo. Japan is a country of lovely cherry blossoms, and in season, people throng various resorts noted for their floral beauty.

EMPEROR

The Emperor of Japan is very much like the King Emperor of England. He is a symbolic head of the State and has hardly to do anything with the politics of the country.

Like India Japan too has a large number of political parties.

Kishi, the present Prime Minister of Japan, belongs to the Liberal-Democratic Party. His is the eleventh Government since war.

His goodwill mission tour of India last winter proved a great success.

It not only helped to revive the age-old contacts but also opened up new vistas for co-operation on economic, commercial and cultural level.

It is to reinforce this traditional Indo-Japanese friendship that the President of India has proceeded on a State visit to Japan. It is hoped his visit will further consolidate the prevailing amity and concord between the two countries.

CHOU EN-LAI SEEN AS MASTERMIND

By Ralph McGill

ATLANTA.

CHOU En-Lai, who has proposed U.S.-Peking negotiations over the issue of the Formosan straits, always reminds me of a quotation from Bret Harte and an irrelevant incident of years ago in a Chinese gift shop in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis has a population of several thousand splendid Chinese, and on this occasion some 30 years ago, a brash young man asked the price of a beautifully carved ivory cigarette holder. The reply made him gasp.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," said the young man, "the heathen Chinese is peculiar."

"Eet is not so," said the charming young Chinese girl who was running the shop. "Who says such wicked things?"

"Bret Harte," replied the young man.

"You breeing him here," she said, stamping her foot, "I tell heem to his face he tells lie."

As, of course, he did.

★

But, somehow Chou always makes me think Bret Harte was right in so far as the Premier of Red China is concerned.

He is the most "Western" of the Chinese Communists. He is shrewd, urbane, ruthless, watchful and wary. He is handsome, sophisticated and brilliantly educated. Chou has studied and lived in Europe. He spent much time in France.

MAU TSE-TUNG, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN OUTSIDE HIS NATIVE CHINA, LOOKS UPON CHOU AS HIS ORACLE IN FOREIGN POLICY.

Chou has an odd distinction. He once (for bargaining purposes), saved the life of Chiang Kai-Shek, whom he now refers to as "a running dog for capitalism" and as a "political corpse."

This was in 1936 when Chiang was kidnapped by rebel troops who had gone over to the Communists. Chiang, as late as the 1940's, referred to Chou as "a reasonable communist."

There is no doubt that Chou En-lai is responsible for the direction of Peking's foreign policy.

It is he, and not merely "oriental" ability in delaying tactics, which has kept the Geneva consultations between the United States and China dragging on fruitlessly for more than two years.

It is these negotiations which Chou suggests "reopening."

We may be sure that Chou En-lai has a long plan in his mind and it is certain to be shrewdly and boldly conceived.

HE KNOWS ENOUGH OF THE DIVISION IN THIS COUNTRY TO PUT HIS FOOT IN THAT CRACK AND PUSH HARD.

We are divided. The Eisenhower policy, in early 1953, was ill-advised. It was pushed through by the eager young Beavers who wanted to "show up Harry Truman."

In that year the Matsu and Quemoy islands were in Nationalist hands, but they were not fortified. Only a few troops held them, and they were there chiefly for observation. Chiang himself regarded them as indefensible.

★

In the ridiculous "unleashing of Chiang" in early 1953, we urged fortification of those islands. We now are committed to defend them, even though they are close to the mainland and indefensible, save at great cost. The American people are not happy about it, though there is general acceptance of the idea that Formosa must, and will be, defended.

Chou knows all this.

He is first of all a pragmatist. It would seem, therefore, that Red China is not now ready for a war which would reach the mainland. In time, the islands will have to be abandoned, unless there is to be an invasion of China. He can wait.

★

Chou knows that no one—save Chiang—wants a war. He is aware the people of the United States are not enthusiastic about defending the offshore islands. He will do all he can to encourage this attitude. We may expect Red China to appear more and more willing to discuss and negotiate. But they will say, "What a pity. Chou En-Lai is so sorry. He is not in the United Nations. And so, how can the UN act in this matter?"

But here is the chance for a deal. If the independence of Formosa could be guaranteed under a U.N. Trusteeship, we could save face. Chiang, of course, will never agree. And we cannot weaken.

It is a sticky business. And war, while it has retreated, is still just around the corner.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

Sept. 28 To Oct. 4

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WILL KEEP US GUESSING TOWARDS THE END OF THE WEEK.

A propitious time for anyone born between the middle of March and the middle of June.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Changes that have been pending in the recent weeks will now move forward rapidly.

A major turn in the events midweek will set you on the right course, whether the change means a business or domestic readjustment.

The financial prospects are also good, especially if you are alert and adaptable to new opportunities.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Difficulty in a business connection will probably arise from a tactless interview in the first few days.

Nevertheless, your confidence in a plan will be justified.

Socially you will feel more independent but to thrust yourself forward will not add to your popularity.

A speculative move will bring pleasant results end of the week.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

You will probably have to revise your routine unexpectedly this week.

Correspondence and new commitments need careful attention in the first few days.

If you have money worries, at least one of them is lifted around Thursday.

End of the week could be a period of windfalls, social advancement, amusing adventures.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

There is little need for uncertainty you are feeling, as a more settled phase will be moving in your direction this week.

Disappointment over a hoped-for gain will be modified by improved future prospects.

Financially all is well if you avoid financial hazards and risky commitments at week-end.

TAURUS
APRIL 21-MAY 20

Financially a progressive week with windfalls round about Thursday.

Working life will be more profitable than usual, but definitely more strenuous.

In family, a period of storm and tension; take care you do not make irrevocable decision which you may have to regret later on.

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 20

An extremely promising period if you can adjust yourself to exacting people this week.

Working life seems to enter a new and promising phase, provided you maintain good relations with those who matter.

Finances are likely to fluctuate for the next few weeks.

Better not make any radical changes nor tie yourself to any rigid plans for the future.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Indecision over a course of action will bother you for a day or two.

Then you will take the plunge and do what you always meant to do.

Financial outlook is good, but only if you keep to familiar lines and methods.

Speculation seems to be highly risky during this period.

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Political and international affairs will have considerable influence on your business activities and investments this week.

Foreigners and in-laws may change the course of your life for the better and some interesting developments are promised mid-week.

Financial prospects are fairly good; however, be careful on Tuesday when you may experience some monetary loss

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Likely to be a more enjoyable period than you have had for some weeks.

Forget your troubles and plunge into social activities as much as possible for the best results.

Wednesday is especially favourable for new link-ups, business interviews and signing of important contracts.

Towards the week-end be content with a quiet life and don't risk your money.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

Financially, you seem to be in a comfortable period and more gains are due before week-end.

In personal affairs there are some critical days ahead and at least one decision you have tried to avoid has to be taken.

An engrossing friendship brings mingled anxiety and happiness.

Don't listen to gossip or join in any trouble-making that may be afoot in the last two days.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Some financial good luck seems to be offset by upsets in your domestic life this week.

Your own inclinations may have to be sacrificed to the claims of older people or those whom you love. —

Avoid trying to rush others into quick decisions—they will only react in a negative manner that may be disappointing to your aims.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

You will probably find yourself much engrossed with business affairs, social activities and arrangements involving those at a distance and your own future.

Wednesday could be vital where your ambitions and major aims require support from patrons, a parent or others who are in power.

The later days of the week may bring some tug-of-war or clash of interests where your personal ambitions and home or family matters are concerned.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying

Business Deals	Friday
Personal Purchases	Friday
Selling	Tuesday
Entertainments	Thursday
Sport	Friday

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

D. M. Gurjar (Poona):

When will my difficulties end?

Saturn is transitting your radical Lagna and is in square aspect with your Sun. Sixth house Lord Mars is in Lagna but aspected by Saturn.

From 1961 your affairs will improve a lot and you will be relieved of your troubles. You will also get some benefits in November-December 1958.

R. P. Pandya (Bombay):

Which can be financially the best career for me and how far I shall succeed in it, and when?

Lord of Lagna is in the 4th with Mars and aspected by Saturn from 7th house. Bhagyadhipati Guru is in 3rd house with benefic Venus. Chandra-Mangal and Guru-Shukra yogas will help you to fulfil your ambitions.

Law, engineerng, chemistry, medicine salesmanship are some of the careers which will suit you.

Your fortunate period seems to begin with your 30th birthday. For further details please consult a competent astrologer.

Miss T.G.R. (Bombay)

When my marriage will take place?

Data incomplete—degrees of planets, Navans chart and remaining dasa at birth not furnished. Moreover you have even failed to put Sun in your horoscope.

Ketu in the 7th house and Moon-Saturn conjunction in the 5th aspected by Mars advises you to be cautious in this all important matter However, Jupiter aspects Venus-Mercury combination and will help you in your affairs.

Without details I cannot give you my firm opinion and time of marriage but I strongly advise you to consult a good astrologer.

F.I.K (Sangli), H. K. S. (Bombay) and P.M.K. (Baroda):

None of you have furnished your birth chart. Please note that no questions can be answered without a complete horoscope together with degrees of planets, ruling dasa and navans chart. Please get your chart cast in full and ask again furnishing full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid upto October 4.

Full Name: ~~~~~

Address: ~~~~~

Date of Birth: ~~~~~ Month: ~~~~~

Year: ~~~~~ Time: ~~~~~ A. M. or P. M.
Standard or Local

Birth Place: ~~~~~

Date and time of filling the coupon ~~~~~

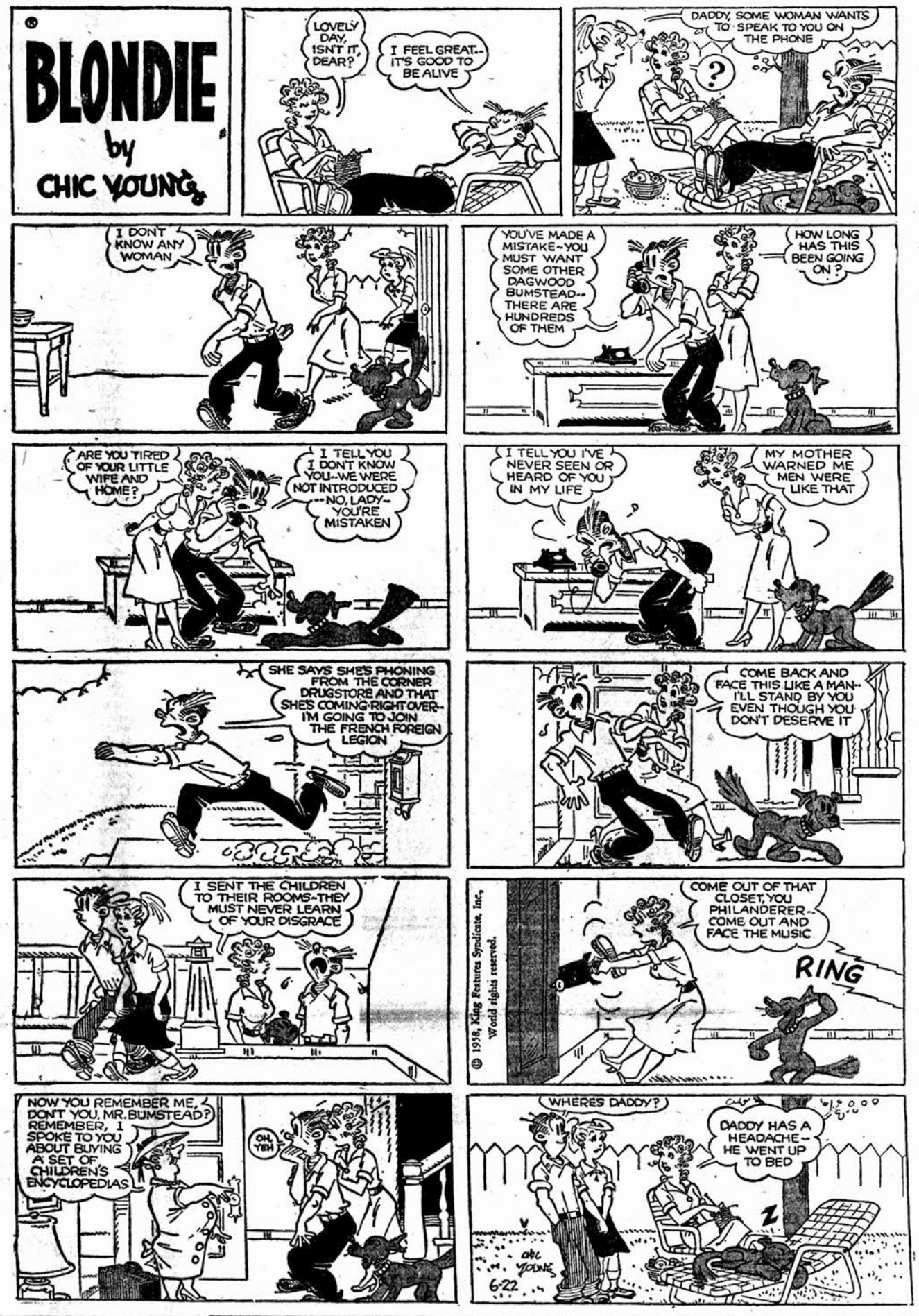
Question: ~~~~~

Only ONE question will be answered.

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.

DISCIPLINED MOUSTACHE

WHEN Mr. Macmillan became Prime Minister his barber persuaded him that his moustache must be disciplined forthwith. There were protests at first, but in a matter of minutes the rather straggly, near-walrus mousache was tidied up. It has remained so ever since —to the great benefit of the Tory Party, writes a gossip columnist of a London daily.


BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
LOVELY DAY, ISN'T IT, DEAR?
I FEEL GREAT-- IT'S GOOD TO BE ALIVE
DADDY, SOME WOMAN WANTS TO SPEAK TO YOU ON THE PHONE
?
I DON'T KNOW ANY WOMAN
YOU'VE MADE A MISTAKE--YOU MUST WANT SOME OTHER DAGWOOD BUMSTEAD-- THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF THEM
HOW LONG HAS THIS BEEN GOING ON?
ARE YOU TIRED OF YOUR LITTLE WIFE AND HOME?
I TELL YOU I DON'T KNOW YOU--WE WERE NOT INTRODUCED --NO, LADY-- YOU'RE MISTAKEN
I TELL YOU I'VE NEVER SEEN OR HEARD OF YOU IN MY LIFE
MY MOTHER WARNED ME MEN WERE LIKE THAT
SHE SAYS SHE'S PHONING FROM THE CORNER DRUGSTORE AND THAT SHE'S COMING RIGHT OVER-- I'M GOING TO JOIN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION
COME BACK AND FACE THIS LIKE A MAN-- I'LL STAND BY YOU EVEN THOUGH YOU DON'T DESERVE IT
I SENT THE CHILDREN TO THEIR ROOMS--THEY MUST NEVER LEARN OF YOUR DISGRACE
COME OUT OF THAT CLOSET, YOU PHILANDERER-- COME OUT AND FACE THE MUSIC
RING
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NOW YOU REMEMBER ME, DON'T YOU, MR. BUMSTEAD? REMEMBER, I SPOKE TO YOU ABOUT BUYING A SET OF CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIAS
OH, YEH
WHERE'S DADDY?
DADDY HAS A HEADACHE-- HE WENT UP TO BED
Z
6-22

1906 'LITTLE ROCK' INVOLVED JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

By Joseph G. O'Keefe

WASHINGTON, FIFTY-TWO years ago a school segregation issue nearly as the current Little Rock, Ark., dispute was tossed into the lap of President Teddy Roosevelt.

Unlike President Eisenhower, the old roughrider never actually used the "big stick"—federal troops. But he didn't speak softly, either.

The 1906 dispute swirled around 75,000 Japanese whose presence in California aroused animosity. Labour unions were especially hostile, and they were generally supported by the Press.

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League became active. Street attacks, stonings, boycotts and damage to Japanese business houses occurred frequently.

In July, 1906, the San Francisco school board ordered all Japanese students segregated in oriental schools which had been set up for Chinese and Koreans. There were only 93 Japanese in the city's schools, and the first reaction was subdued.

But it grew rapidly.

Jap Victory

Immersed in their own problems, which included the great fire and earthquake, San Franciscans had not analysed the international situation.

The world knew that Japan had defeated Russia in 1905 and was celebrating its elevation to a world power.

But Theodore roosevelt had persuaded the victors to forego an indemnity from Russia as part of the peace settlement.

As a result, some bitterness towards the United States developed in the Orient, fomented by an irresponsible element of the Japanese Press.

Certain diplomats interpreted this animosity as being so intense that the slightest friction might touch off open conflict.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany was most active in relaying to the White House rumours that Japan plotted to seize the Philippines, and was infiltrating Mexico with troops who were to grab the Panama Canal.

Roosevelt had no desire to ignite a major war.

He personally admired the Japanese, and declared there would be no trouble if Americans treated them with "real courtesy and friendliness."

A Warning

"He severely criticised Californians, pointing out that the treaty of 1894 contained a "most favoured nation" clause, granting Japan all rights enjoyed by other nations except naturalisation. He urged that naturalisation be the next step.

In an unprecedented move, the President sent his Secretary of Labour and Commerce, Victor H. Metcalf, to investigate conditions on the Pacific coast.

Using Metcalf's report, the President sent a message to Congress demanding that California soften her stand.

HE CALLED THE SCHOOL BAN A "WICKED ABSURDITY," AND WARNED THAT ARMTD FORCES WOULD BE USED TO PROTECT THE JAPANESE.

Much of this was window dressing intended to reassure Japan. Amused skeptics asked if Mr. Roosevelt intended to declare war on California.

But angered Californians staged mass protest meetings and berated the President in the Press and in the legislature. The state's congressional delegation shouted vehement resentment.

Then, in another highly unconventional action, T. R. invited to Washington for a conference the Mayor of San Francisco, the school superintendent, the members of the board of education and the board's legal counsel.

San Franciscans' reaction was largely chagrin. Mayor Eugene Schmitz, an ex-bassoon player and the city's political boss, was at large under dol. 25,000 bond after indictment on a graft charge.

'Frisco Lament

Superintendent Alfred Roncovieri had played the trombone in Schmitz's orchestra in the Columbia Theatre. All the others owed their political lives to the Mayor.

"Washington will look on San Francisco as a city of Yahoos," lamented the San Francisco bulletin. "Like a delegation of painted crow Indians come to Washington to confer with the Great White Chief, Mayor Schmitz and his retinue of school directors are wandering up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, staring at the sights."

A series of closed conferences began. Observers gauged the White House strategy to call for Roosevelt, Secretary of State Elihu Root and Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte to overwhelm the provincial visitors with their diplomatic finesse.

Roosevelt explained he sympathised with California in trying to stem mass entry of Japanese, but asked that it be done with the least possible offence to Japan.

Schmitz later indicated that the President played upon the visitors' fear of war.

A compromise was finally reached February 15, 1907.

In return for assurance the Japanese migration would be stopped, the school authorities agreed to rescind their ban.

An amendment to the Immigration Bill to bar coolie admission was squeezed through a reluctant Congress. The south regarded the entire development as a threat to its brand of segregation.

Diplomatic Win

The story did not have a happy ending.

Schmitz's capitulation had been unpopular, and violence against Japanese continued.

But the Washington agreement enabled T. R. to chart his diplomatic manoeuvres on firmer ground. Disregarding political opposition, the President sent the United States fleet on a world cruise.

In view of the delicate international situation, and a series of fumbles in connection with release of the news of the so-called "practice cruise," the Japanese might justifiably have expressed resentment.

But instead, Japan adopted a warm tone and invited 16 U. S. battle-ships to visit their ports.

The bid was accepted and a hearty welcome was extended to the ships and their crews. This bit of diplomacy eased the estrangement between the nations and closed the episode on a face-saving note.

TAPE RECORDERS HELP THE BLIND

Chronicle Correspondent

COPENHAGEN.

A SPECIAL news service for blind people started here on August 2.

It consists of a regular "newspaper", recorded on tape, which the blind subscriber can play on a normal tape-recorder.

The "newspaper," called "The Sound Journal", is published by the Danish Association of the Blind, and is mailed to subcribers every other day.

The tape is sent out in a small plate-holder. When the recipient has "listened in", he mails it back to the Association, so that the tape can be used for new journals.

To ease dispatch for the blind, the holder is supplied with a reversible label bearing the subscriber's address on one side and that of the Association on the other.

There are today about 6,000 blind people among Denmark's 4,500,000 citizens. The very real need for some regular form of oral news service covering a wider field than the radio bulletins is indicated by the fact that only 25 per cent of the handicapped can read braille. The reminder are thus entirely dependent for general information on what they can hear.

So far only 100 have applied for the Sound Journal, but the number of subscribers is expected to increase rapidly as soon as the system becomes more widely known. The monthly subscription has been fixed at 12:50 Danish Crowns (about Rs. 8.33).

The State institution dealing with invalid insurance in Denmark has placed 600 tape recorders at the disposal of the Association of the Blind, which is distributing them among members free of charge.

Will de Gaulle Turn Out To Be

A DESTINY MAN OR TRAGIC HERO?

GENERAL de Gaulle is the man of the week. Whether he proves to be the destiny man or a tragic hero, today's referendum will decide.

The new Constitution which is a hybrid of the Parliamentary and Presidential systems is a definite throw-back of democracy. But democracy has run amuck in France, deteriorated into party caucus, groups and factious and has created more problems than it has solved.

Two dozen ministries have succeeded one another since the War, a notorious record to which only Pakistan runs a close second. De Gaulle's new Constitution which is supposed to correct the excesses of democracy is cast on the dictatorship mould.

In this context, a vote for the Constitution is a vote for de Gaulle and not for the truncated democracy which it proposes.

THE ELECTORATE IS BOUND TO VOTE FOR HIM NOT BECAUSE IT LOVES HIM, BUT THAT IT HATES THE PARA-TROOPERS MORE.

People know that if the Constitution was turned down, the General would return to his village of Colombey—and he has said it in as many words—which would mean that the Army leaders of the Algerian coup d'etat of last May would take over the entire country without much trouble. At present very few are willing to be ruled by a military junta.

Blind Voting

In the absence of a fair alternative, the voting will be blind, almost amounting to the slogan of "vote for the lamp post" rampant in the hey day of our Congress movement.

The late Nagindas Master, president of B.P.C.C., once made an oration on vetoeing the Simon Constitution, misquoting certain proposals of the Simon Commission report. When a wag questioned him whether he had carefully read the report, Nagindas, shrewd lawer as he was, scented danger and promptly retorted: "Why should I waste my time perusing the report, when the plenary session of the Congress has rejected it outright?"

The reverse of this is true in the case of the French electorate.

When it has no alternative but to vote for de Gaulle, because it detests "the look of colonc's sitting in Algeria," why should it labour to scan the proposals in the Constitution?

Though it shares the fears of Mendes-France that the Constitution is not made for a single person, and the greatly extended powers of the President in the hands of a lesser person can be easily used to foster the forces of reactionary repression, its objective view is that it will suffer a de Gaulle to save itself from the regime of 'Colonels and Colons'.

There is a touch of realism behind this cynicism. Even de Gaulle is not an immortal, and though he pompously adumbrates the Constitution for all time, he is bound to croak sometime and the electorate can vote for a true democracy under the Sixth Republic.

FROM FOUR CORNERS

Anything can happen in France and the electorate today probably stoops to conquer.

So the intriguing question is whether de Gaulle is using the electorate under duress as a stepping stone, or whether the electorate is using him as a tool to purge the country of the brood of "colonels and para-troopers" who are out to capture power as storm troopers.

Democracy has a mind and it keeps it to itself; no thought-reader is able to probe it successfully.

DE GAULLE'S 'modus operandi' will revive the personality cult, as personality more than politics will dominate the Referendum. The last of the war heroes now effectively functioning in the field of politics, his name has become a legend in French memoirs, though he is more feared and respected than loved.

Legend Tells

Just like Mountbatten, he has put the political solution of his country's ills on war operation basis and goes about it as per schedule with a whirlwind campaign.

His appearances both at home and on his 15,000-mile tour of the French colonies with symbolic V sign breathe of wartime mentality.

THE QUESTION ARISES: VICTORY FOR WHOM AND AGAINST WHOM?

While Churchill raised the V sign with his two fingers, de Gaulle shows the V sign with two outstretched hands and the vigorous shake of a Kathakali artiste.

The great error in de Gaulle's mental make-up is the one-day track and he will rather break than bend.

Austere to a fault and self-righteous to the point of obstinacy, he resembles Mr. Morarji Desai in his way of life and outlook.

Both of them share the obscurantist notion of purifying democracy from its vagaries. Morarji refused party leadership even when elected by an overwhelming majority and stipulated unanimity. On this issue, he quit the Bombay Cabinet. In the same way, de Gaulle demands not a mere majority, but near-unanimity for the Referendum.

Metropolitan France, torn by factions, wants to save de Gaulle and will vote blindly for the Constitution, so that she may be spared the rule of bullies and Colonels. But the general cry in the colonies is "save us from the Constitution."

Fair Offer

THOUGH de Gaulle's colonial policy is governed by intelligent self-interest, his deal is fairer and more liberal than any offered by Colonial powers.

To each colony, he says virtually "If you wish to be with France in confederation, vote accordingly. If you wish to be independent, the choice is yours."

To most of the colonials, this is Hobson's choice. They want freedom, but cannot function without economic and military support from France in the initial stages.

However, M. Sekoytoure, Prime Minister of French New Guinea, told de Gaulle that his country would prefer to live free and poor, rather than be rich slaves," but the General would not budge.

His constitution for the French colonies is a recast of the British Statute of Westminster, offering free entry to all, irrespective of their political advancement. The noxious doctrine of colonies proving their fitness to rule which the British insisted in India since the days of Birkenhead is not there.

Though the French territories may protest against some articles of the new constitution, they may be induced to come in, as they have the right to opt out afterwards.

An article in the constitution specifies that the revision of the status of a territory can be requested either by Metropolitan France or through a resolution of the territory's Legislative Assembly, confirmed by a referendum.

Mighty Force

DESPITE many short-comings, de Gaulle should be congratulated for the equal status he gives to the White and the coloured in the constitution. Today France is the least colour-conscious of European nations and even Algerian gunmen's atrocities in metropolitan France have not provoked race riots as in England. French colonies in Africa ring round the white man's paradise.

Whether they choose to remain in French Commonwealth or opt out for independence African nationalism will emerge as a mighty force and will brook no insults and racist arrogance.

The impact of the new deal of de Gaulle is bound to be felt in the neighbouring Nyasaland, Rhodesia and Tanganyka where the British planters hold Negroes in servitude and bondage.

De Gaulle has given the line clear for the triumphant march of African nationalism from Cairo to Capetown and Apartheid will meet its doom ere long

Political Myth

BUT Algeria will prove the rock on which de Gaulle's plan will wreck By force of circumstances in which he assumed power, de Gaulle was suborned by Colons and Colonels and has to stick to the myth that Algeria is a part of France and has no right to separate existence. The French army in Algeria has been turned into a big electioneering machine and local commanders are indulging in hand-shaking and baby-kissing among the Muslim masses.

The "de Gaulle legend" is played up, and there is the fear that anything less than an overwhelming majority Muslim vote will endanger the restoration of de Gaulle.

WHATEVER MAY BE THE QUANTUM, IT WILL NOT SOLVE THE ALGERIAN DEADLOCK, BUT THE SHREWD GENERAL IS BOUND TO USE IT AS A BARGAINING COUNTER WITH ALGERIAN REBELS.

Unlike his predecessors, de Gaulle has been trying to mollify the moderate elements in the F. L. N. and there were reports that he would make a dramatic announcement of jail delivery of the five Algerian rebel leaders who were arrested while flying from Morocco to Tunisia.

Now there are no hopes of appeasement since the Provisional Algerian Government has been formed in Cairo as an open challenge to the Referendum campaign.

The F. L. N. has chosen bullet freedom to ballot slavery.

In this it has the backing of Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Sudan and Russia. De Gaulle cannot afford to continue a wasting war with Algeria which has cost Paris heavily in men and money. So the only alternative is to start with de-integration of Algeria and carry on negotiations with Algerian Provisional Government head, as V. K. Krishnamenon suggested.

A free and friendly Algeria will be a tower of strength to France as is evident from the case of India since freedom.

Recognition

FREE Algerian authorities are contacting Delhi for the recognition of the Provisional Government. India's open sympathy for Algerian freedom is well-known, but recognition should be governed by long-range factors.

In the Viet Nam war, our sympathies were with the people, but we did not recognise either Ho Chi-minh or Bao Dai. That gave us an advantage to play an active role in the final settlement.

Though India was not an official member of the Geneva Conference, V. K. Krishna Menon who was on his own mission did intense lobbying with the Chinese and Viet Minh leaders and helped Mendes-France in his 'do or quit' vow. Dulles dared not show his face in Geneva and the settlement and subsequent Indian mission in Viet Nam proved a feather in our diplomacy.

—K. A. C.

The Children's Club of Bombay completed seven years of useful service last week. In celebration of the seventh birthday, a Dance Festival was organised by the Club. A Parsi lady from the audience was so much pleased with the performances of the youngsters, that she donated Rs. 101 to the Club. Photo shows Baby Charulata Pradhan (11 years) in a Kathak dance.

From 20 Dollars To 300 Million Sales A Year

A 16-YEAR-OLD boy living on a farm near the village of Sagamore, Mass., borrowed $ 20 from his father back in 1855 and bought a fat heifer from a neighbour.

This was a bold investment but young Gustavus Swift knew exactly how to make it pay. He dressed the animal in a barn at home. His cuts were so good and his prices so economical he had no trouble selling the beef to women in the neighbourhood. And he ended up with a profit.

From that time on this self-reliant youngster was in business for keeps. He became known to neighbours as "G. F. Swift, dealer in meats."

For 19 years thereafter, he operated in the livestock markets of the East, principally around Boston, buying and selling cattle and hogs.

DID WELL

He did well. But he had his eyes on the West. In 1875, at the age of 35, he moved to Chicago and became one of the famous pioneers of the American meat industry, competing with such men as P. D. Armour and George H. Hammond.

Today Swift & Company is the nation's biggest packing firm and the eighth largest corporation in the country from a sales volume standpoint.

PORTER M. JARVIS, NOW PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, REPORTS THAT SWIFT'S NET EARNINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR THAT ENDED OCTOBER 26, 1957, TOTALLED DOL. 13,537,821.

Dollar sales of dol. 2.542 238,-479, third largest in the company's history, were up dol. 112,936,163 over the previous year's total of dol. 2,429,302,316.

The company's main headquarters in bustling, teeming Chicago's packingtown, has grown tremendously and its operations and subsidiary plants cover all 48 states.

Swift & Company does more than supply meat for the American table. It also supplies a variety of products—among them soap for milady's complexion, leather and wool, food for the dog.

VAST FIELD

The company's huge purchases of livestock throughout the Middle West and elsewhere directly affects the economy of the nation's farmers.

It employs 77,200 men and women and its operations extend to Canada, Cuba and Honolulu where it has other subsidiary plants.

It has 65,000 shareholders. And its research laboratories contribute to public health and welfare.

All this is a tribute to the vision and ability of G. F. Swift. Whenever the company is discussed "G. F.'s" name comes into the picture. His activities of another era have become meat packing lore.

When Swift first came to Chicago, he conceived the idea of establishing a fresh meat business—one which would buy livestock from the plains, dress it in large plants closer to the source of supply, and ship the meat to the fast-growing population of the East.

NEW IDEA

The amazing aspect of this idea is that it came before the development of a practical refrigerator car.

SUCH A CAR LATER MADE POSSIBLE REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF DRESSED BEEF AT A WEIGHT-SAVING OF NEARLY ONE-HALF OVER LIVE CATTLE.

It had been the practice to ship live cattle to the East in railroad cars for processing in the East.

A practical "ice box on wheels" was Swift's answer to the problem. Rival packers regarded the innovation as little less than insanity. But by 1890 Swift had proved his point and was selling plenty of Western beef in the Eastern market.

Swift opened a second meat packing plant in Kansas City in 1887. Three years later another plant was opened in Omaha and one in St. Louis in 1892.

In 1897 plants were completed in St. Paul, Minn., and St. Joseph, Mo. In 1902, Fort Worth, Tex., was added.

The founder died on March 29, 1903, at the age of 63.

The first heifer had become millions of animals. The original capital of dol. 20 in 1885 had grown to dol. 25,000,000. Annual sales had reached the dol. 200,000,000 mark.

FAMILY AFFAIR

Each of G. F. Swift's seven sons went into the business.

When the founder died the eldest son, Louis, became president and continued in that capacity until 1931, when another son, G. F. Jr., was elected to that position.

In 1937, the first person outside the Swift family to fill the company's chief executive position, John Holmes, became president.

In 1955, he became chairman and Porter M. Jarvis was elected president.

Under the direction of these men, the company has continued to expand and prosper.

Today Swift & Company is a national institution.

Its capital expenditures during the last ten years have totalled about dol. 300,000,000—a far cry from the days of "G. F.'s" dol. 20 heifer deal.

By James L. Kilgallen

"Now we know why he does his hair so funny!"

HITLERITES LET LOOSE

An unavoidable consequence of Munich was the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia on March 16, 1939. The people of Prague welcomed the Hitlerite armies with clenched fists and with faces reflecting pain, despair and bitterness. The occupation of Czechoslovakia, the murder of thousands of brave citizens, the planned liquidation of the whole Czech nation—these were the fruits of Munich.

MUNICH BETRAYAL HAS LESSON IN FAR EAST CRISIS

A FEW days ago, President Eisenhower said "there will be no Munich" in Formosa.

The analogy is patently inapposite, but its merits need not detain us here.

What is interesting is that by a strange coincidence, President Eisenhower's observation came almost on the eve of the anniversary of the "great betrayal" of 1938.

It was towards the end of September, 1938, that the weak-kneed and reactionary policies of the West European powers culminated in the betrayal of the freedom and independence of the people of Czechoslovakia and paved the way for the Second World War.

The freedom and independence of Czechoslovakia was the price which the West European powers cynically paid for appeasing Hitler and buying an unreal, temporary lull in the war hysteria of Nazi Germany.

A Lesson

The political psychology of the Western democracies, which culminated in Munich is not without relevance in present times.

It may, therefore, be worthwhile to look back on the events of those turbulent days and recall the lessons of Munich, if only to ensure that the tragedy of 1938 is not repeated.

"War coming," said Jawaharlal Nehru in September, 1938, "all our sympathy will be for Czechoslovakia, whose people behaved with courage and dignity and raised themselves in the eyes of the world; we would gladly do all we can to help them but it must be clearly understood that we are not going to be pawns in imperialist adventures, nor are we prepared to help the Government which will betray democracy, whenever they have a chance to do so."

How remarkably appropriate as a commentary on the present international situation!

The undertones of Western policy which culminated in Munich are comparatively simple.

Here was the Republic of Czechoslovakia whose sovereignty and frontiers had been recognised by the world and guaranteed in treaties of mutual assistance between that country and France and the Soviet Union.

The combined military strength of these allies and of Britain was sufficient to deter any Nazi aggression in Europe, but the entire orientation of British and French policy towards Germany was motivated by the desire to turn fascism to the east with an intention to destroy the Soviet Union.

By J. E. Keyt

On September 29, 1938, the well-known Munich agreement was signed by the heads of the Governments of the U.K., France, Germany and Italy.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of this event.

West's Tactics

It was only later—when the Nazis marched into Poland and when it was really too late—that the Governments of Britain and France realised that the Nazi design of world conquest embraced Western Europe as much as the Soviet Union.

Instead of challenging the growth of fascism, the Western powers preferred to collaborate with Hitler and support to his increasing demands for *Lebensraum* on the sole consideration that such appeasement held out the possibility of destroying the Soviet revolution.

IT WAS NO ACCIDENT THAT ONLY THE SOVIET UNION DECIDED TO STAND BY HER TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND AID CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE EVENT OF A NAZI INVASION AND THAT BOTH FRANCE AND BRITAIN WERE ONLY TOO EAGER TO FIND SOME EXCUSE TO GET RID OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS

In the event, to quote Jawaharlal Nehru again, "the British and French Governments betrayed Czechoslovakia and threw her to the wolves."

The British Prime Minister Mr. Chamberlain succinctly expressed the British attitude when he said: "If Germany did decide to destroy Czechoslovakia, he did not see how this could be prevented."

It could be prevented, of course, and if it had been prevented in time and if Britain and France had heeded the warnings of the Soviet Union, the world might have been spared the holocaust of the Second World War.

Strange Logic

But to Chamberlain, Czechoslovakia was "a far-away country of whose people we know nothing" and the dismemberment of this country was no matter of grave import!

And so in conformity with this strange logic, Czechoslovakia was confronted with the proposition of accepting an umpire—Lord Runciman—to determine the validity of Hitler's claims to the Sudeten-land a proposition which the British and French Governments knew, no self-respecting government of a free country could accept.

As Nehru says in "England's Dilemma—China, Spain and the War," Lord Runciman "was sent to break the back of the Czechs and encourage the Nazis. Munich came and the appeasement was complete.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS THE HERO WHO HAD BROUGHT PEACE. THERE WAS DEEP TRAGEDY IN A MILLION HOMES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE FULL.

"A brave people had been betrayed by those they had looked upon as their friends.

"There was contempt for England and France all over the world.

"But what did this matter if the old game, to satisfy Hitler in the West and drive him to attack the Soviet Union was progressing satisfactorily? The Soviet Union had been ignored and isolated."

Men cast in the mould of the Munichois still wield power and influence in many parts of the world. On this anniversary of the great betrayal, let their existence be a warning and a reminder to world public opinion of the importance of unrelenting vigil in defence of freedom and democracy in the world.

FARM PLAN PROPS TEN U.S. STATES

FORT COLLINS, Colo.,

FROM THE CANADIAN TO THE MEXICAN BORDER, ALONG THE WIND-SWEPT GREAT PLAINS STATES WHICH COVER ONE-FIFTH OF A NATION, THE U. S. GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IS ATTEMPTING TO ADAPT TO NATURE'S INEXORABLE LAWS.

Over a 10-state region, the land has turned dusty for years.

Millions of farmers have been driven from their holdings.

And the unstabilised, suffering region, with incomes well below the national average, has become a liability.

New Plan

Now, a 150,000,000 dol. programme over the next 10 years is aimed at giving the farmer what Dr. Carl Kranezal of Montana State University calls the "reserves, flexibility, mobility" to reverse the tide of a 100-year losing battle against a deficient rainfall in four out of five years.

The new programme is aimed at giving farmers a flexible scale on which to operate, to build their reserves and to cut their losses in drought years.

It comes after two years of plentiful rains, but with burning memories of the droughts through the 1930's and 1950's.

Here is how it works: Colorado farmer near here, first to present a government-approved plan in this state, supports a wife and four children on 480 acres, 140 of them irrigated.

His plan includes protection against drought through moisture-conserving, wind-resisting farming.

He will put into grass 62 acres formerly in annual crops.

He will maintain a herd of 30 to 40 cattle, where he had none before. This changeover will cost about 3,500 dol., of which the government will provide about 2,500 dol.

With drought years to come he hopes to be so dug in that his reserves, including credit reserves, will carry him out of it—along with his community and hundreds of his neighbours.

The programme has taken two years to get started. It was authorised in 1956, in the last throes of a five-year drought.

The government, on approving the changeover plan of individual farmers, would meet up to 80 per cent of the costs.

Incomes Up

Now the soil conservation service receives hundreds of applications daily. Projects have been approved in 200 counties of the 450 involved.

Annual appropriations are limited to 25,000,000 dol and, in the first two years, have actually totalled only 20,000,000 dol.

But operators are hopeful of more, arguing that no anti-recession factor goes to work faster in an area that needs it more.

BACKERS OF THE PLAN POINT TO STATISTICS—IN THE SIX YEARS FROM 1950, U. S. PER CAPITA INCOME JUMPED 501 DOL. TO AN AVERAGE OF 1,490 DOL.

In the 10 states operating under the new programme, the highest gain was 490 dol.—for Oklahoma—and the lowest 49 dol.—for South Dakota.

Others in the region showing below par gains were New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wyoming.

With none of the states matching the average U. S. gain, and those in the northern great plains faring most badly, the plan's supporters argue that it may allow farmers to remain on the land no matter how brazen the sky turns in future drought cycles.

By Roscoe Fleming

Postmortem Story

CAPE TOWN.

A WATCH which had been under water for eight months on the wrist of a dead man was still going when his body was removed from the water, according to evidence given in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court.

At the inquest on Ernest Nathan Stern, Sgt. P. M. du Plessis, of the Railway Police, said that when Stern's body was taken from the water, the watch on his left wrist was still going.

It had been suggested that the watch, which was of the self-winding type, had been going by the movement of the water in which the body was submerged.

talking of BOOKS

Informative, Topical

INDIA—A Reference Annual 1958. Compiled by Research and Reference Division and published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Pages 644. Price Rs. 5.50.

THIS reference Annual which was first brought out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on various aspects of our national life and activities has proved to be a very useful work.

The 1958 volume of this Annual which has been published now continues to provide a wealth of information complied from official and other authoritative sources on different aspects of Indian political economic and social life.

The main utility of this work is, of course, in the up-to-date information it provides about the different sectors of national life and the authoritative character of the data provided.

The compilation of all these data in a single work is the main feature of the present volume.

The Annual of course does not claim to be exhaustive though it touches almost every important question of topical interest.

For those who would like to obtain more detailed information, the volume provides a select bibliography of government reports and publications, reference works and other books which can be used for the purpose.

The publication of this annual volume is one of the most useful of the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

—H.

For Divorcees Only

MONTEVIDEO.

THE first club for divorcees in South America has been formed in Uruguay.

Mr. Walter Ponciolo, the club president, said: "Our club is just like any other, the only difference being that its members both male and female are divorcees. We do not oppose marriage and many among us are anxious to set up new homes. We maintain a strict neutrality with regard to religion, politics, and racial problems."

The club committee have been confronted with a problem—if both members of a divorce suit should want to become members, would it make things awkward?

END OF YOUNG TURKS AIDED RISE OF KEMAL'S SECULARISM

THE YOUNG TURKS. By Ernest Edmondson Ramsaur. Published by Princeton University Press. Pages 180. Price 4.

THIS IS AN EXCELLENT HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE 1908 REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

The Young Turk movement was a peculiar combination of semi-liberalism and imperialist nationalism whose aim was to preserve the autocracy and replace the Sultan by a stronger and more modern regime having, however, the same political and social objectives as that held by the then ruler.

REVERSES

The similarities between this movement and the present so-called upsurge of nationalism in Arab countries makes this book of particular interest, though it is misleadingly represented very often by people who know very little of the subject that the present upsurge of nationalism is to be compared with the regime established by Kemal Ataturk.

Kemal Ataturk really came to power through the destruction of the Young Turk leaders as well as of the empire through a series of reverses for Turkey at Tripoli, in the Balkan war and in World War I, into the last of which the Young Turk leaders had dragged the country.

The Young Turk movement was powerfully Muslim in character.

Ataturk's secularism came as a contrast to it. This secularism was dictated to a considerable extent by the fact that the area which Kemal Ataturk ruled had a population 95 per cent of which was Muslim, unlike the empire of earlier days.

Strange as it may seem it was the elimination of the empire's Christian inhabitants which both created and justified the secularism for which the Ataturk is famous.

The author presents a well-documented study of the Young Turk movement during the early years of the present century and analyses the origin and facts of the 1908 revolution which brought the Young Turks to power.

ORIGIN

It is of special interest to note from his study that the pressure for a change which led to the revolution did not come from the masses who in fact proved to be the bulwark of the old Sultanate but from junior and middle-ranking officers of the army who formed a part of the Ottoman ruling classes and in fact intended to defend it more powerfully than was being done at the time.

It was the preservation of the empire and of their privileged position within it which the Young Turks aimed at.

It is not surprising, however, in the light of present reactions to the Arab nationalism of today to find that at that time there were many who spoke of the Young Turks as the rising forces in Asia.

This is a very useful historical work which should help in an understanding of modern Turkey and even more so of the character of the present-day Arab nationalism.

—H.

"Can I show you some now or would you rather I called when your husband's at home?"

Cheap Edition Of Gandhiji's Autobiography

A NEW edition of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography, published by the Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, (Price Rs. 2) presents some old wine in a new bottle, and some of the author's essays are particularly relevant in view of gloomy forebodings of several latter-day philosophers about the spiritual future of mankind.

As the years pass Mahatma Gandhi tends to focus in more accurate perspective, shorn of the adulation and reverence shown to him in his lifetime.

Since Gandhiji's death a new breed of men has arisen claiming to be his "followers" and "disciples" merely on the basis of their studies of his writings.

The danger of this new crop of followers is their tendency to apply some of Gandhiji's messages mechanically to life, without counting for the infinite diversity of nature and of man.

Despite all of Gandhiji's sayings and truisms on everything under the sun, from birth through truth and non-violence to death, none was more aware than Gandhiji himself that man and mind were infinite in their variety and so no law or ism could be applied to all men.

This was true even of prohibition. Gandhiji was in favour of prohibition and population control, but not through the mechanics of legislation.

This was the source of the freshness about his most mundane or trite sayings, that beneath them all was his appreciation of the "soul" or individuality of man which reduced the part of legislation and the State as a factor in man's life.

From present political trends, however, it would seem that present legislators, constitution-makers, and politicians had imbibed deeply of Gandhiji's writings but not of Gandhiji himself.

A revision study along these lines would certainly benefit both the individuals and society at large.

A. N. C.

SOURCE BOOK ON CONGRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION by M. V. Ramana Rao. Published by the All India Congress Committee, 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi. Pages 242. Price Rs. 3.

THE unique position occupied by the Congress in the political life of this country ever since its formation makes a study of its evolution a matter of considerable interest to all.

While the history of the Congress has been written separately, much understanding about the pattern of evolution of the Congress can be obtained from a study of the evolution of its constitution.

Feeling the need for a study of the way in which the Congress Constitution has evolved, the All India Congress Committee had published in 1949 a study of this subject by Dr. N. V. Rajkumar.

The present volume includes the latest changes introduced in the constitution by the All India Congress Committee in September 1957 and later ratified by the Gauhati session of the Congress.

—H.

TERMS OF TRADE CALL FOR NEW APPROACH

THE TERMS OF TRADE—A EUROPEAN CASE STUDY. By Charles P. Kindleberger. Published by Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London. Pages 382. Price 25 sh.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TERMS OF TRADE FOR THE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY HAVE RESULTED IN FOCUSSING PARTICULAR ATTENTION ON THE SUBJECT DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS.

An improvement in the terms of trade is coterminus with the gift of a large increase in national income particularly in the case of countries which are dependent to a considerable degree on foreign trade.

Vice versa, a worsening of the terms of trade may impose an immense burden on a country and cause a loss in national income terms, which may hamstring that country's development.

The factors affecting the terms of trade are quite varied.

Capital movements, trade cycle fluctuations, long-period demand and supply forces and technological changes are amongst the exegenous factors influencing the terms of trade of a country or region.

But it is increasingly realised that terms of trade are amenable to decisions and factors like commercial, exchange rate and industrial policies may play a large part in their determination. In these circumstances, it is difficult to disentangle the various cause-and-effect relationships and thus focus attention on the significance of the relevant factors.

Long Study

Two approaches to the study of the terms of trade are possible.

Under one approach, important cases of the operation of some single factor over some limited period are studied.

The results achieved are quite interesting, but their significance for more general situations is obviously limited.

The other approach is to study deeply the economic history of a given region over a fairly long period with the object of analysing the various forces operating on the terms of trade.

It is this latter approach which has been adopted by Dr. Kindleberger who has studied in this book the terms of trade for industrial Europe over a period of 82 years from 1870 to 1952.

For the purposes of his study, the author has worked out indices of the terms of trade, region-wise and commodity-wise, for certain years, as well as for individual countries included in the geographical region described as industrial Europe.

Such a detailed yet comprehensive mass of data has rarely been collected for any particular region outside the United States of America and with the special conditions operating in the industrial European region, this mass of data naturally yields very interesting results, not always in consonance with those found for the United States.

Many Factors

Interestingly enough, the mass of data does not succeed in explaining the significance of the relationship between the traditionally important variables and the terms of trade.

In fact almost every factor of importance is found to operate on the terms of trade in the traditional directions only if, qualifications of more or less importance are accepted.

As the author notes, "the conclusions are on the whole negative; the impact of commercial policy on the terms of trade cannot be measured, exchange rate changes still produce effects on the terms of trade which vary depending upon the size of the country, the importance of its exports and imports and the conditions of world markets.

"There is little evidence to lead to the conclusion that the terms of trade are systematically determined by foreign lending or vice versa."

It can only be concluded that implicit theorising about the terms of trade has gone too far.

Conclusions

In view of the special importance of the terms of trade for the underdeveloped countries of the world and the impact these terms can have on their pace of economic growth, some of the conclusions of Dr. Kindleberger relative to this question are of unusual interest to readers in this country.

The author suggests that if any long-term statistical trend showing a worsening of the terms of trade of agricultural products is noticed, it hides so many intra-variations in the prices of the group as to have little real meaning.

The author tends to discount the importance of this trend particularly in the light of the improvement in the quality of industrial products not compensated by similar changes in agricultural products.

An interesting conclusion is also noted with regard to the character of the agricultural trade.

Even some of the advanced countries export agricultural products, the difference lying in the character of the agricultural product in which there is specialisation.

The lessons derived from some of these aspects of Dr. Kindleberger's study of terms of trade for industrial Europe should be taken quite seriously.

The present work is a very careful and thorough-going study. It is certainly welcome to all students of international trade, but should be of special interest also to those in India, who would like to appreciate the inter-relationships between the terms of trade on the one hand and various economic and other factors relevant to economic growth on the other.

—H.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES — Egghead Bookworm

LINK KRESTON SAYS HE'S TOO BUSY TO TALK TO ME—TO ME!! YOU CAN ALWAYS SPOT A BORN TROUBLEMAKER LIKE HIM A MILE OFF!
FLUNKING WHIT BRUSSEL IN HISTORY—AND NOW, NOW IT WOULDN'T SURPRISE ME NO-HOW IF HE FAILED THE BOY IN ENGLISH!
WELL—NO EGGHEAD BOOKWORM'S GOIN' T' WRECK DEVON HIGH'S WHOLE ATHLETIC PROGRAM—THAT'S FOR SURE!!
HOW'D THE EXAM GO, WHIT?
NICE WEATHER WE'RE HAVING—
DID YOU FLUNK?
—IF IT DOESN'T RAIN!
WHY DIDN'T HE LISTEN—JUST A COUPLE OF MINUTES A DAY—JUST OPEN UP HIS BIG ATHLETIC EARS?! WHY??
WHO? OH, KRESTON. YOU BET YOUR SWEET LIFE I'VE BEEN WAITING FOR YOUR CALL. WELL—HOW'D WHIT BRUSSEL DO?
WHAT?!!
THAT'S RIGHT, FAILED. HE DIDN'T GET CLOSE ENOUGH TO A PASSING GRADE TO PERMIT ME A POLITE LIE. I'M SORRY, MR. TRENT—
SORRY! YOU HAVEN'T GOT ANY IDEA OF HOW SORRY YOU'RE GOIN' T' WIND UP, KRESTON!
MR. TRENT? LINK WHO DID WHAT? OH, YES, I REMEMBER—
OVER A LITTLE TECHNICALITY, THIS HERE LINK KRESTON MAKES WHIT BRUSSEL INELIGIBLE FOR ALL SPORTS. MISS JONES—THIS IS A DEATHBLOW AT DEVON HIGH!
BUT IF MR. KRESTON JUST DID WHAT HE HAD TO DO—
WHAT HE HAD TO DO WAS FIGHT FOR DEVON HIGH, MISS JONES—NO MATTER WHAT!
THE NEWS OF STAR ATHLETE WHIT BRUSSEL'S INELIGIBILITY SPREADS THROUGH DEVON...
MEETING TONIGHT DEVON HIGH ALUMNI
YAAAAA
AND I'M TELLING YOU A MAN LIKE LINK KRESTON WHO PUTS PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOVE THE GOOD OF DEVON HIGH DOESN'T BELONG ON OUR TEACHING STAFF!!
I'M DROPPING YOU A LITTLE HINT, WHIT—STAY IN SHAPE. THIS BUSINESS ISN'T OVER YET—NOT BY A LONG SHOT!
I-I'LL STAY IN SHAPE, MR. TRENT.
AS PRESIDENT OF THE DEVON HIGH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY TO FIGHT FOR WHIT BRUSSEL'S REINSTATEMENT. AND I WANT TO LET YOU IN ON A LITTLE JONES FAMILY SECRET—
OTHER MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY—NOT TO MENTION ANY MAYORS—ARE PRETTY MUCH INTERESTED IN THIS THING, TOO!!

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

ONE of the most popular ways to acquire learning these days is through home-study correspondence courses.

In the United States, nearly 150 colleges enrol 175,000 students annually in home-study work, and some 450 private correspondence schools serve close to 750,000 citizens. The total number of Americans engaged in such training actually exceeds the total number of freshmen enrolled in all universities.

The students range in age from the teens to the grandparent level; they devote an average of ten hours a week to their courses, for which they pay anywhere from 25 dollars to 500 dollars. The average home-study under-graduate is said to be 26-years-old, married, with one child and a full-time job.

POPULAR SUBJECTS

He can study—in the comfort of his own home—anything from aeronautics and highway engineering to plastics and paper-making. A list of one school's most popular subjects includes engineering, drafting, radio and TV servicing, accounting, electronics, mathematics, architecture, industrial foremanship and tool design.

Almost 5,000 business organisations have cooperative training arrangements with a single home-study school alone. At the mammoth Du Pont Chemical Co., where thousands of employees are enrolled in correspondence courses, the feeling is that "mail order students are proof that lack of a college degree does not necessarily hold back an ambitious man."

FOR RURAL AREAS

When the National Association of Manufacturers awarded modern pioneer medals to 572 men who had made the greatest contributions to society, more than 10 per cent were found to be graduates of just one particular correspondence school.

Correspondence education has always had great appeal in rural areas where often there is no other opportunity for adult education. The leader in this area has been the Agricultural Extension Service operated by various land-grant colleges.

Of course, extension means many things: Correspondence courses, lectures, summer schools, Press and publication services, evening schools, lending libraries, film and visual aid programmes, conferences and broadcasts.

More than 90 per cent of those enjoying extension education are over 20 years of age; Most are married and have children.

Courses are designed primarily for people who have to work during the day and must sandwich their educational pursuits between full-time employment and family life.

Study With Home Comforts

By JERRY KLEIN

Many y's provide opportunities for adults to live fuller lives. One YMCA is currently offering no fewer than 90 different courses.

Women's clubs and church groups, too, sponsor lecture series on important subjects.

The League of Women Voters sponsors a nine-month programme of lectures and discussion groups on local and foreign affairs, economics, education and social welfare. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers provides instruction materials to thousands of member units.

Although located principally in larger cities, Settlement Houses also enhance the lives of millions of people through their educational programmes. New York's Henry Street Settlement publishes its own newspaper and operates a credit union, besides offering a wide range of adult classes.

School systems throughout the country are adopting the "school-around-the-clock" idea. When youngsters leave class, their parents and older relatives step into their places.

ROUND THE CLOCK

In New York City, more than 100 elementary schools are being used for adult instruction in a wide variety of subjects.

In San Jose, were more than one in six adults has signed up for adult education, the city offers over 100 different courses. Acetylene welding, architecture and radio repair are on the list of night courses. Birmingham, has 10 recreation centres where parents and children may attend class together.

The Public Affairs Committee, a non-profit educational organisation, recently published a pamphlet titled "so you didn't go to college!"

The conclusion of the pamphlet is that the increasing complexity of our modern world makes education more vital than ever, but that there are many ways to widen ones mental vistas without going to college.

You can train yourself to get a better job and earn more money, or you can study to increase your understanding and appreciation of the world we live in. Whatever your goal, learning—at any age—is fun. Try it!

HOLIDAY WORK FOR STUDENTS

All Peking's 190,000 secondary school students will perform voluntary unpaid work for the State during their two-month-long summer holidays, the educational authorities announced.

Some will return to their native villages to work in farm cooperatives. Others will work in mines and factories including Peking's Shin Ching Shan Iron and Steel Works where 6,000 students will help build new foundries.

About 20,000 youths will spend a week at a military camp and will visit artillery, infantry, tank and airforce units.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier, All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada —"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SPORT CHRONICLE

The Maintenance Command Team are happy, and they have reason to be, as they won the Air Force Inter Command Boxing champ ionships after a lapse of eight years on Thursday evening.

Golden Horde Can Win Chief Event

MEENAXI IS BEST ON FORM

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

POONA, September 27.

IMPORTED horses, GOLDEN HORDE and BLUSH, owned by Maj.-Gen. Habibullah, promise to fight the issue in the Mohol Plate, the attraction in the programme drawn for the third and last day of the Au'tumn Meeting here on Sunday.

GOLDEN HORDE has been racing conspicuously and the bracket companion BLUSH, who is making her debut has worked wonderfully and may win.

The danger to Maj-Gen. Habibullah's candidates is TUDOR BLUE, who won convincingly last time.

In the Tilati Plate, Maharaja of Gwalior has two good performers, MISS PINKIE and GULMOHAR and can get the race with either.

PARADISE STREET and FRENCH FLOWER are likely to make the race fast in the Gangapur Plate and the former may score narrowly.

LAXMI RATAN and MEENAXI have outstanding chances in their respective races, and I advise my readers to combine them for a double. The latter is my best bet for the day.

Following are the probable runners:—

1 — 2-30 p.m.

THE NALVAR PLATE DIV. I—6 F

NO LIMIT (—)	..	9 4
SINAI (—)	..	8 13
CELERINE (—)	..	8 13
NO ARGUMENT (—)	..	8 13
DESERT LIGHT (—)	..	8 12
LAXI RATAN (—)	..	8 12
P. WONDERFUL (—)	..	8 9

★

2 — 3 p.m.

THE GHANGAPUR PLATE DIV I—6 F

WELSH WAY (—)	..	9 4
TISCO (—)	..	9 3
MARIKA (—)	..	8 12
DEVYANI (—)	..	8 1
FRENCH FLOWER (—)	..	8 1
FLEMINGTON (—)	..	8 0
ROUGETTE (—)	..	8 0
PARADISE STREET (—)		7 13
NATION'S FORCE (—)	..	7 8

★

3 — 3-30 p.m.

THE TILATI PLATE—1 M

MISS PINKIE (—)	..	9 4
GUL MOHAR (—)	..	9 4
OH-AH (—)	..	9 1
ISLAND KING (—)	..	9 0
MANECK STAR (—)	..	8 10
CLYDE EMBLEM (—)	..	8 10
CHARMANTE (—)	..	8 6
TAJDAR (—)	..	7 12

Touch and Go, Raghunath up, returns to the paddock led by Raja Narpat Singh at Poona Races on Friday after winning the Karad Plate.

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Chronicle Racing Correspondent

SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1.	LAXMI RATAN	... SINAI
2.	PARADISE STREET	... FRENCH FLOWER
3.	MISS PINKIE	... MANECK STAR
4.	MEENAXI	... NATASHA
5.	GOLDEN HORDE	TUDOR BLUE
6.	PUNJABI CHHAIL	... GAMBELLA
7.	DOUBLETTE	BARKAT ALI

CHOICE TREBLE

MISS PINKIE—MEENAXI—PUNJABI CHHAIL

FLUKES

TAJDAR—STEEL KING

THE EGYPTIAN (—)	..	8 6
LIMIT & LIMIT (—)	..	8 3
FERMOY (—)	..	8 0
GLORIETTE (—)	..	8 0
BEWARE (—)	..	7 5
GLACHAN (—)	..	7 5
DANILOW (—)	..	7 4
TOUCH AND GO (—)	..	7 4
GRAND SLAM (—)	..	7 2
FAIR ALWAYS (—)	..	7 0

★

4 — 4 p.m.

THE BHARAT PLATE: 8 Furs.

GAME LAD (—)	..	9 0
SIMPLE SIMON (—)	..	9 0
BHOOPENDRA (—)	..	9 0
PURAN (—)	..	9 0
INDIANA (—)	..	9 0
MOHATASHAM-I-DAURAN (—)	..	9 0
MEENAXI (—)	..	8 11
DARK FLUKE (—)	..	9 0
NATASHA (—)	..	8 11
AUCTIONER'S DELIGHT (—)	..	8 11
LOLO (—)	..	8 11
KISS ME ANOTHER (—)		8 11

★

5 — 4-30 p.m.

THE MOHOL PLATE: 6 Furs.

GRAND SUCCESS (—)	..	9 4
TUDOR BLUE (—)	..	9 2
GOLDEN HORDE (—)	..	8 13
BLUSH (—)	..	8 5
ANNDATA (—)	..	8 6
TOP SECRET (—)	..	8 1
MY DESIRE (—)	..	8 1
BRILLIANT MUSIC (—)		7 9
RAMAYANA (—)	..	7 7

★

6 — 5 p.m.

THE NALVAR PLATE—Div. II.: 6 Furs.

PUNJABI CHHAIL (—)	..	9 4
HAPPY LAD (—)	..	8 13
NONSENSE (—)	..	8 11
ORCHIS (—)	..	8 9
HISAM-US-SALTANAT (—)		8 7
GAMBELLA (—)	..	8 6
DECORETTE (—)	..	8 3
INCARNATION (—)	..	7 3
PAVAN (—)	..	7 2
AMICO MIO (—)	..	7 0

★

7 — 5-30 p.m.

THE GHANGAPUR PLATE: Div. II—6 Furs.

FLYING MISS (—)	..	9 4
M'LADY (—)	..	8 8
SABRHEA (—)	..	8 7
VISCOUNT PIRLA (—)	..	8 2
DOUBLETTE (—)	..	8 0
LOVE'S LEGEND (—)	..	8 0
STEEL KING (—)	..	8 0
BARKAT ALI (—)	..	7 13
WILD FIRE (—)	..	7 13
FLYING STAR (—)	..	7 12
MADHU MALTI (—)	..	7 11

Salman, Bashir Ahmed up, who dead-heated with Thunderer is led in by owner Badruddin S. Dalal at Poona on Friday.

MUMTAZ LOTWALLA SURPRISED

Ganorkar, Pande Play A Thrilling Game

CHRONICLE BADMINTON CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE spotlight of the Cricket Club of India Open Championships this evening was naturally turned on the two main events. The exit of the top-seeded Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla in the semi-final at the hands of the fourth-graded Mrs. Sushila Kapadia was the most sensational todate.

The men progressed into the semi-final as expected but the most palpitating match so far was that in which Suresh Ganorkar downed Jayen Pande, while it was left to the Malayan-Thailand combine of Lim Say Hup and Charoen Wattanasin to toy with the National champions, Datta Dhongade and Raichand Vimawalla.

The main fare started with the quarter-final of the women's singles in which Mrs. Prem Prashar must have recorded an unprecendented run of twenty-two points.

After Miss Achala Karnik had reeled five points, the International gripped her racket with twice the usual firmness to have her rival nonplussed with a variety of strokes.

DID NOT CLICK

Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla must be a very sorry woman, indeed. Those, who have been closely following her game during the last few years, are aware that her trick of running away with the opening game, then dropping the next and finally making a mess of her opponent in the "rubber" did not click.

Inside of seven minutes she had claimed the first game at eleven — five with immaculate drops and tosses and an occasional smash of high quality.

After leading two love in the next, she was guilty of monumental misses, some of which would make even the angels in heaven weep.

It came as no shock when Mrs. Lotwalla surrendered the game at an identical score. But the five minutes' respite found Mrs. Kapadia in an irressistible mood. Before her opponent could regain her first-game touch, she had vaulted to ten-four.

It was an advantage which unnerve any player in the world. Mrs. Lotwalla strove hard to level; she secured four points which had a telling effect on Mrs. Kapadia, who messed up at least eight hands before winning without further loss.

WONDERFUL MATCH

With both Suresh Gonarkar and Jayen Pande being in the same class, but far, very far from top championship calibre, a really wonderful match, which will linger long in the memory of those privileged to have watched it, was staged for exactly an hour.

Pande made a brave start to reach 8-2 and 12-9 only to see Ganorkar take it without further loss.

Not a wee bit disheartened, Pande strengthened his all-court game to race to 12-4 only to be caught up at thirteen-all. But he evened the game score when he won it in the thirty third point.

Things seemed to be going Pande's way in the final game. It seemed all over bar the shouting when the schoolmaster advanced majestically to 14-7.

It was then that Ganorkar, from Nagpur, but now stationed in Bombay, was roused by the figures on the scoreboard.

He discarded his apparent casualnes and in the tense atmosphere he bagged ten points for the match with astonishing skill and coolness but not until Pande had five "hands" with which to take the match.

It was really very unkind of our guests, Hup and Wattanasin, to thrash our National champions, Vimawalla and Dhongade, by 15-3, 15-3.

But if no brickbats were hurled at them it was because they dished out a brand of play, which titillated the spectators from start to finish.

The two varied their play according to the situation, playing back-and-front, side-by-side and the revolving methods with such precision that the local lads were "fooled" throughout."

Perhaps, it would be better to wait until they meet either Natekar and Bopardikar or Deoras and Dongre in the final before recording their individual brilliance from all parts of the court.

The results were:

Men's Singles (Quarter-finals): S. K. Ganorkar beat J. Pande 15-12, 15-18, 17-14; P. S. Nilkantn beat Lim Say Hup 15-7, 15-5; Charoen Wattanasin (Thailand) beat V. Kalambi 15-3, 15-3.

Women's Singles (Quarterfinal): Mrs. Prem Prashar beat Miss Achala Katnik 11-5, 11-0.

Semi-final: Mrs. Sushila Kapadia beat Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla 5-11, 11-5, 11-8.

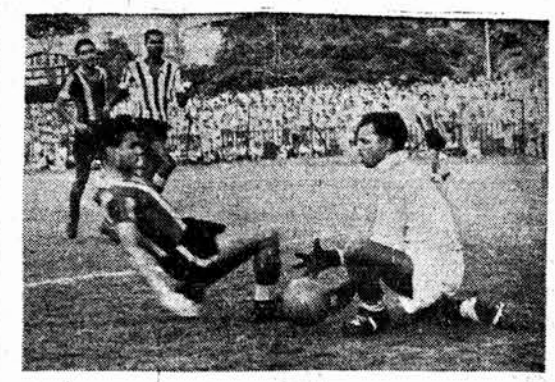
Men's Doubles (Quarter-final): C. D. Deoras and R. A. Dongre beat Vasant Kalambi and Faruk Antia 7-15, 15-10, 15-6.

Semi-final: Lim Say Hup (Malaya) and Charoen Wattanasin (Thailand) beat R. D. Vimawalla and D. N. Dhongade 15-3, 15-3.

Mixed Doubles (Quarter-final): Nandu Natekar and Mrs. Sashi Sule beat Amrit Lal Dewan and Miss Sloo Vakeel 15-8, 15-9.

Women's Doubles (Quarter-finals): Miss Sloo Vakeel and Miss Manda Kelkar beat Miss Vasanti Aederi and Miss Sudesh Minoha 15-6, 11-15, 15-12; Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwalla and Mrs. Sashi Sule w.o. Miss Milly D'Souza and Miss Sheila Andrews.

Professionals' Singles (Semi-finals): Bapu Chimaji beat S. B. Jadhav 15-4, 15-4; M. H. Gawane beat Ganpat Ramji 17-14, 4-15, 17-14.



This is the incident that referee Gopalan penalised. Do you see anything wrong? For Abraham (left) coming a cropper a penalty was awarded thus enabling the Rest to draw one-one with Karnatak in the Zonal Football semi-final at the Cooperage on Saturday. Santiago is in front of Abraham with the ball.

SUPERIOR KARNATAK TEAM HELD TO ONE-ONE DRAW

BOMBAY, Friday.

FAILING to utilise all the opportunities including a penalty that came their way, Karnatak XI were held to a one-one draw by the Rest XI in the semi-final of the Zonal Football Tournament at the Cooperage this evening.

Karnatak have themselves to blame for having to meet once more. They wasted chances galore, shooting wide and feebly so often that Rehman in the Rest goal had to extend himself very seldom.

Even the goal they got was a lucky one. Referee Gopalan unnecessarily awarding an indirect free-kick which luckily bounced off Rehman's chest to enter the net.

Referee P. S. Gopalan made another queer decision. Even the equaliser which came from a penalty seemed rather surprising, no one knew why he awarded it.

The Rest XI started off well and should have been two up within four minutes, but Jaffer wasted both the chances off Jayaram's and Mohan Das' passes.

Karnatak gradually took command of the game and managed to score in the sixteenth minute.

Referee P. S. Gopalan unnecessarily awarded an indirect free-kick when centre-forward Gulab ducked low to head a ball and stopper Baldeoraj tried to kick the ball away.

Off the indirect kick taken by Narayan, the ball deflected off Rehman's chest and entered the net.

A sharp shower soon after this rendered the ground and the ball slippery with the result that the players unkicked.

In the twenty-first minute Ayub headed in a flag-kick by Alex Fernandes with Santiago completely beaten, but Peter Joseph cleared the ball away from the goalline.

Play was transferred back to the Rest goal and Bhoja sold the Rest defenders a perfect dummy, off Bangera's centre, to allow Pinto to have a shot, but Thapa saved and the ball rebounded to Gulab who had only to tap the ball in, but he sent it wide.

Rehman then saved in quick succession, off Gulab and Pinto, and then Pinto had another chance but he shot wide from close in.

SIX MINUTES BEFORE THE BREAK HORACE ABRAHAM WAS GOING THROUGH AND CAME A CROPPER. REFEREE P. S. GOPALAN PICKED THE BALL UP AND PLACED IT ON THE PENALTY SPOT. THIS WAS A REALLY HARSH AND SURPRISING DECISION. JAFFER, WHO TOOK THE SPOT-KICK, MADE NO MISTAKE.

After the change of ends, the Rest took the initiative for the first ten minutes.

Horace Abraham had only onrushing Santiago to beat off a long clearance but he shot wide.

In the very next minute Alex Fernandes's header, off a Jayaram centre, travelled along the goalline and then he missed after Santiago had been completely beaten by a Jayaram centre.

The Karnatak goal continued to have narrow escapes, and Ayub's twenty-yard shot caught Santiago completely unawares, but the upright came to his rescue, and soon after this Jaffer's first-timer off Alex Fernandes's pass missed the mark by inches.

The Karnatak side weakened this storm and then started attackling once again. They were awarded a penalty in the fifteenth minute when Baldeoraj brought down Gulab when he was about to score. Aziz who was entrusted with the kick shot so feebly that Rehman had no difficulty in saving it.

Towards the end of the game both sides had chances of scoring, Narayan's twenty yard shot hit the woodwork and at the other end Horace Abraham shot straight into Santiago from close in.

The teams meet once again tomorrow at 5 p.m.

The teams were:

KARNATAK XI: Santiago; Krishna, Sanil, Peter Joseph; Narayan, Iqbal Ahmed; Bangera, Bhoja, Gulab, Aziz and V. Pinto.

REST XI: Rehman; Thapa, Baldeoraj, Latif; Ayub, Jiggins; Alex Fernandes, Horace Abraham, Jaffer, Mohan Dass, Jayaram.

REFEREE: P. S. Gopalan.

JONES SETS NEW RECORD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Billiards history was made at the Vissanji Sports Club's table this evening when India's ace cueist Wilson Jones made a break of 584, beating his own previous best of 525. Though this was only a practice match against Rafiq Dina, the fact remains that it happened.

Bombay, MP Seeded

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25

The All India Women's National Hockey Championships will begin here on October 12 with a match between Punjab and Ajmer. The final is expected to be played on October 21.

The draw for the championship announced today gives Bombay and Madhya Pradesh byes into quarter-finals.

Following is th draw:

TOP HALF: Maharashtra vs Kerala, October 13; Delhi vs Bhopal, October 14. The winners of the former fixture to meet Bombay on October 17. The winners of this will meet the winners of the Delhi-Bhopal match, in the semi-final, on October 19.

LOWER HALF: Punjab vs Ajmer, October 12; PEPSU vs Gujarat, October 15. The winners of the former to meet Madhya Pradesh on October 16 and the winners of this to meet the winners of the PEPSU-Gujarat game on October 18.—PTI.

Oxford's Cricket Captain Rusticated

LONDON, Sept. 27

Oxford cricket captain, 22-year-old Alan Smith, took a "calculated risk" in not studying in order that he could concentrate on playing.

Today, he was rusticated—sent home—after twice failing his examinations. He will stay rusticated until he does pass.

Smith, who admits he is "badly bitten by the cricket bug," said he played cricket last season six days a week for eight weeks.

He did not attend any lectures and ought to have studied in his own time. But, he explained, after a long day on the cricket field one did not feel like it very much.

Now Smith plans to study through the winter. He will not touch a cricket bat again for indoor practice until he has taken his examination again in March. —NAFEN.

ANJUMAN WIN EASILY

BOMBAY Saturday

Anjuman-i-Islam High School scored an easy three goals to nil win over Sacred Heart High School in the Ahmed Sailor Schools' Football Cup Tournament at St. Xavier's ground, Parel, early this evening.

Ibrahim and Ayub scored before the breather for Anjuman, while Shamsuddin completed their tally in the second half.

In a later match in the same tournament, St. Sebastian's were held to a goalless draws by St. Stanislaus High School 'B'.

IFA Shield Replay On Tuesday

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

The tournament committee of the I.F.A., met this evening and decided that the drawn I.F.A. Shield Final match between Mohan Bagan and East Bengal will be replayed on September 30, on the East Bengal Mohan Bagan ground.

The match will be played in aid of the charity and will commence from 3-45 p.m. and in the event of a draw, extra time of fifteen minutes will be played.

Immediately after the I. F. A. tournament committee decision to stage the replay as a match in aid of charities, was conveyed to the Mohan Bagan Club, at an emergent meeting, the club unanimously decided to inform the I.F.A. that they would be prepared to play on any date provided the game was not staged as a charity match.—UPI

New Records Established

LEIPZIG, Sept. 27.

Soviet world featherweight weightlifting champion Minaev, today, set a new world record for the press movement in his category when he lifted 119.5 kilos "Hors Concours" during the Communist Bloc Sport events being held in Leipzig.

Minaev's previous world record for a feather-weight press was 118 kilos. The Russian went on to win the featherweight competition here with a total of 365 kilos (175.5 for the press, 110 for the snatch and 137.5 for the clean and jerk).

This was the second world record set during the weightlifting tournament of the Communist Countries Military Omni-Sports meeting. Yesterday Chinese Communist strongman Tchen Tsching Kai set up a new bantamweight record for the clean and jerk movement.—UPI-AFP.

Major Portion Wins Queen ElizabethStakes

ASCOT, Sept. 27

"Major Portion," owned by Mr. H. Joel won the Queen Elizabeth Stakes here today. Babur was second and Blockhaus, third.

Anil K. Gupta Is New W.I. Squash Champion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANIL K. GUPTA dethroned the holder, Madhav Apte, by virtue of a straight victory in the men's singles final of the Western India Squash Championships played at the CCI this evening. The scores were 10-9, 10-8, 9-0.

Although Madhav Apte, n the first two games had a lead of 5-3, he found Gupta leveling at 8-all, to claim these two games by 10-9, 10-8 respectvely.

In the final game, Apte's stamina gave way, and Gupta won by 9-0.

In the final of Women's Event, Sonya Hilton easily claimed the championship, when she beat Mrs. M. Matheson by 9-1, 9-4, 9-6.

In none of the games Mrs Matheson was anywhere near a stiff opposition though in the last game she kept Sonya Hilton tied at 4-all, and 6-all for sometime. After that Sonya Hilton, who has taken to squash since last two years, went on to win as she liked.

The Juniors Event was earned by Cadet V. K. Sharma, who fighting every inch, beat Cadet S. P. Sinha by 9-3, 7-9, 10-8, 10-8

The first game was an easy sail for Sharma who won this by 9-3. But, in the second fauling more than often, conceded this game to Sinha, who won by 9-7

However in the next two games, which Sharma won by 10-8, 10-8, he had to fight very hard. for Sinha in both these games ran neck to neck til 8-all

Gul Rehman-N. Francis match for the Professionals' Event title was claimed by Gul Rehman, who beat N. Francis by 9-3, 9-3, 9-7, winning hands down.

Prince K. S. Duleepsinghji presided and gave away the prizes.

The results of the finals were:

MEN'S EVENT: Anil K. Gupta beat M. L. Apte 10-9, 10-8, 9-0.

WOMEN'S EVENT: Mrs. Sonya Hilton beat Mrs. M. Matheson 9-1, 9-4, 9-6.

JUNIORS' EVENT: Cadet V. K. Sharma beat Cadet S. P. Sinha 9-3, 7-9, 10-8, 10-8.

PROFESSIONALS' EVENT: Gul Rehman beat N. Francis 9-3, 9-3, 9-7.

New Standard Triumph

BOMBAY Saturday

New Standard Engineering scored a three goals to one win over Young Labour in the play-off of the Second Division of the Bombay Football League at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening.

The Engineering side scored twice before the break through M. Phillipose and Peter D'Souza. The latter also netted after the breather. Jalil scored the loser's only goal.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

5-00 p.m. Karnatak XI vs. Rest XI (replay).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:

3-00 p.m. St. Ignatius vs. St. Paul's (Ahmed Sailor).

4-00 p.m. St. Xavier's "B" vs. St. Francis Goan's "B".

5-15 p.m. M.I.P. vs. Air India (Second division) play off).

Oval:

4-30 p.m Kanara Young Footballers "A" vs. Jai Hind "A" (Karnatak final).

MIHIR SEN BECOMES FIRST INDIAN TO CROSS CHANNEL

DOVER, September 27.

MIHIR SEN, 29-year-old Indian barrister, became the first Indian ever to swim the English Channel when he stumbled up the French coast this morning.

Mihir Sen's time of 14 hours and 45 minutes to swim the 22 miles of water from Shakespeare Bay, Dover, to Calais beach was more than an hour outside the record set up by the Englishman, Commander Forsberg, in 1957. But his time was set against the spring tides when the Channel is normally the toughest for such crossings.

Tearing the goggles from his face he hugged his manager Mr. Malik Mitra, and his young masseur, Bikash Dutt, who had accompanied him across the channel.

Mihir Sen is the first Asian to swim from England to France—generally recognised as the most difficult crossing.

Gales had caused postponement of this his final attempt.

Success came to Sen after years of heart breaking defeat. In 1955 and 1957 the Channel beat him. Earlier this month he had seen victory snatched from his grasp when only a mile from the French coast.

On his arrival in Dover, Mihir Sen, laughing and exultant with success, said: "I have done it at last and can relax for the first time in many months.

I am interested in two things at this moment, a good meal—I have not eaten for 24 hours—and then the prospect of booking a cabin to take me back to India."

Mr. John Woods, Secretary of the Cross Channel Swimming Association and official observer of Sen's attempt, said: "It was very rough on the French side.

As we waited to return, there were at times rollers nine feet high smashing onto the beach. This gives a measure of the weather with which Sen had to contend on the last stage of the swim. He is a fine swimmer.

"He started off at the rate of 62 strokes per minute and never went below 58. He landed on the French coast at 3.48 this morning but the sea was so rough that the party spent four hours waiting to get the boat out again."—NAFEN.

National Cycling Meet To Be Held In Bombay

BOMBAY Saturday

The National Cycling Championships of India will be held at Bombay's Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium from February 12 to 17, 1958 according to a decision arrived at this evening by the 'ad hoc' committee of the newly formed National Cyclists' Federation of India.

A sub-committee has been appointed to draft the new constitution of the merged organisations. The NCFI has asked all cyclists to register afresh so that those who did not register during the dual control period may not be left out.